The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1873. NUMBER 25.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION,

BY

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

CHOICE

BOULEVARD PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

FIRST

GREAT AUTUMN SALE

BY

Clarke, Layton & Co.

Of Choice Boulevard Property, AT AUCTION. We will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, in lots, the five acre tract on Drexel-av., fronting east, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., next adjoining the beautiful residence and grounds of James Stinson, Esq., and

Four 50-Foot Lots

ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,

S. E. Corner of Forty-sixth-st.,

On Wednesday,

The 17th Day of September,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

This Block is subdivided into large, deep lots, plats of which can be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st. Title perfect; certified copies of abstract will be furnished all purchasers. Terms of sale, 10 per cent on day of sale by check or cash, 20 per cent in 30 days, and the balance at the end of 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually, and subject to all Park taxes on and after 1873.

75 feet west front on Drexel-av. Boulevard, between Forty-third and Forty fourth-sts.; 96 17-100 feet on Forty-fifth-st., located 192 feet east of Drexel-av. Boulevard; 75 feet, full depth, on Egandale-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.

For full particulars call at our office.

Terms easy, to be given at time of sale.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st.

FINE 4-STORY & BASEMENT

Marble Front Store,

AND LOT,

NO. 222 WABASH-AV.,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Sept. 22,

At 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

We shall sell without reserve, the new and handsome Marble Front Building, with lot 27 feet front by 171 feet deep, to 20-foot alley, being No. 222 Wabash-av.

This building is 27 feet by 160 feet, 4 stories and basement, French plate windows and doors, stone sidewalk, prismatic lights, basement with concrete bottom. The foundation is built of stone, the timbers throughout are oak; the whole is built of the best material in the best manner, under the direct superintendence of the owner. Title perfect.

TERMS—$7,500 cash, $7,500 in 30 days, $25,000 due June 20, 1877; balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Sherman-st.

AT AUCTION

On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

We will sell without reserve, Lots 11, 14, 17, and 20, 25 feet front each.

North half of Lot 23, 15 feet front.

South 24 feet of Lot 8, making 139 feet on Sherman-st., in Block 102, School Section Addition.

This property is located between Harrison and Polk-sts., opposite the depot grounds. Title perfect.

Terms: $8,000, payable in four yearly equal payments, from Sept. 1, 1873; $7,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The St. Julien Dining Rooms, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st., the largest, lightest, best ventilated, most central and popular Dining Rooms in the city. The entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Restaurant, ready for immediate use, will be sold to the tenant. This Restaurant has the entire patronage of the St. Julien European Hotel, which is one of the best managed and most successful of all our fine hotels.

GALLUP & PEABODY,
174 Dearborn-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The change of gauge between Stratford and Montreal, to conform with the standard of State roads, will take place early in October, and, to avoid detention and accumulation of property, it has been decided to discontinue the receipt of freight for places east of Stratford on SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

This will in no way interfere with our International line, or freight destined to places west of Stratford, where the change is already perfected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873. F. A. HOWE, Agent,
92 and 94 Lake-st.

The Fancy Bakery

AND COFFEE PARLORS

ARE NOW OPEN AT

60 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Northwest corner State.

A. KERSTEN, Prop'r.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The official daily programme of the Exposition. Over 5,000 copies to be printed inside the building. The best advertising medium of the Northwest. Experienced canvassers wanted. Applications for space received at [illegible] Dearborn-st.

RE-OPENING.

The well known Restaurant and Dining-rooms, northwest corner of Lake and State-sts., has been refitted and re-opened under the name of the Fire-Proof Dining-Rooms, by the proprietors, Messrs. C. A. MOSHER [illegible] will spare no pains to have on hand everything

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

Successors to LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper, and transact a regular Banking business, with the same CAPITAL and facilities as heretofore.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

AUCTION ROOMS.

New Real Estate Rooms

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers,

HAVE LEASED

Rooms 2 and 3 in Hawley's Building,

Nos. 144 & 146 Dearborn-st.,

S. W. COR. MADISON-ST.,

For the purpose of conducting the

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Special attention will be given to AUCTION SALES of property on the ground, or DAY and EVENING SALES at their Rooms.

They now have on their books a large list of property for AUCTION and PRIVATE SALES, to which they invite the attention of the public.

WM. A. BUTTERS has had thirty-five years' experience as General and Real Estate Auctioneer (seventeen of which he has had in Chicago), and will give his personal attention to this branch of their business.

REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Inside City Lots

FOR SALE

In the Block Bounded by Paulina, Wood, Evans (Eighteenth), and Van Horn-sts.,

Only one block west of Ashland-av., and two blocks from Blue Island-av. These lots are centrally located, in a convenient locality, and possess the advantage of gas and water in the vicinity. Price, $800 and $900, according to locality. Terms easy. The title is perfect and guaranteed. The neighborhood is rapidly filling up, and this property being right in the nucleus of the most thriving part of the West Division, the present will be found an excellent opportunity for the mechanic or speculator to invest in good inside lots. For terms, etc., apply to

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

NORTH EVANSTON.

BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS, 50 ft. by 190 ft., for $12 to $15 per foot.

SAM'L POLKEY,

144 LA SALLE-ST.

HOTELS.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan, and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

PARTIES VISITING CHICAGO,

either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent. The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED. H. GOULD,
Proprietor.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

AT

WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.

HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale Booksellers,
136 State-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

STEAM HEATING.

STEAM HEATING,

In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,

87 & 89 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR SALE.

"GUNS."

Breechloaders from $35.00. Muzzleloaders of all grades. Buyers, see our last importations.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

FOREIGN.

German Celebration of the Anniversary of the Capture of Sedan.

Unveiling of the Memorial Column in Berlin---Description of the Monument.

Prince Bismarck Receives the Lion's Share of the People's Homage.

The Spanish Army of the North Badly Crippled by the Carlists

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The London *Telegraph* of the 3d has a long telegram describing the unveiling of Victory Column, at Berlin, on the anniversary of the victory and capture of Sedan. The correspondent says: At 8 o'clock, the trumpeters of the Imperial Garde du Corps, stationed on the roof of the Royal Castle, sounded forth a chorale "Honor Alone to God on High"—*Allein Gott in der hoh seiehr*,—thus characteristically, and in keeping with Prussian devotional feeling, beginning the day with a kind of religious act. Shortly afterward the whole garrison of Berlin was marched to Konigsplatz, with bands playing and colors displayed, to take up positions around the Victory Monument. The members of the Royal family now began to arrive, and the pavilion was soon filled. Thunders of cheering from Thiergarten, followed by the hoarse commands of the officers, and the clashing of muskets and sabres, as the troops came to "attention," signalled the approach of the Emperor, who immediately afterwards rode up to the pavilion, attended by a brilliant staff, and was received with the Prussian anthem and general salute. Immediately behind him rode the Crown Prince, whilst slightly to the rear of the present and and future Emperors rode Princes Frederick Charles, Albrecht, and Karl. During a full half-hour's wait for the arrival of all these royalties, Prince Bismarck had been sitting alone outside the inclosure. When the Emperor arrived, however, the Imperial Chancellor, riding forward, received his sovereign's hearty greeting, and took his place in the Emperor's immediate following. After saluting the royal ladies, His Majesty rode round the pavilion and halted his charger a little to its right, immediately opposite the clergy; then, raising his sword, he gave the signal for the trumpet to sound and drums to beat to prayers. This done, the choir sang two verses of the hymn commencing "Praise and honor to the Highest." Directly afterwards, the royal body Chaplain pronounced a short prayer, the Emperor's staff and whole garrison remaining uncovered, and then, though the sun was shining fiercely at the time, the Chaplain of the force preached a short sermon, having for its subject the glorious military achievements in honor of which the monument had been erected. Again the trumpets sounded, the drums rolled, Field-Marshal Von Roon doffed his plumed casque, and, bowing down to his saddle-bow, requested the Emperor to authorize the unveiling of the memorial. His Majesty bent his head, waved his sword, and the mantles enveloping the pedestal and pillared hall from which the column springs dropped to earth and revealed the whole structure.

The column is ornamented by three collars of captured cannon, highly gilded, and connected by gilt links. These trophies are respectively Danish, Austrian, and French guns, captured in the three great campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. The monument contains representations in all of 194 Prussian and German victories in these three great campaigns.

At the moment when the draperies fell and bands struck up the national anthem, the troops presented arms and gave out three ringing cheers, while the artillery of the guard fired a salute of 101 guns, and all the church bells in Berlin rang out a joyous peal. The cathedral choir then, accompanied by the bands of the Imperial Guard and the Grenadiers, sang the chorale "*Nun danket alle Gott.*" While these devotional words were being sung, the Emperor, troops, and immense multitude of spectators present listened, bare-headed, in profound silence, and presented a most impressive spectacle.

His Majesty next proceeded to minutely inspect the troops, greeting each regiment as he rode up its front rank, with a hearty "Good morning," to which the men replied with thousand-voiced power "Good morning, Your Majesty." In and out of the triple lines rode the heroic old Marshal, cheered enthusiastically as he passed each tribune in turn, or approached dense masses of the populace hedging on the Konigsplatz.

But the most electrifying popular ovation of the day was that accorded to Prince Bismarck, who, as he cantered round, en suite, his hand to his helmet's brim, and his face lighted up by a stern smile, was greeted with such cheering as was never before heard in Germany. Ladies sprung upon benches and waved their handkerchiefs, blending their shrill, piercing upward note with the tenor shout and base roar of a frantic chorus of cheers that burst from 200,000 throats. The author of Germany's unity, and the champion of her State rights, rode proudly by, the greatest man of his age, the mighty servant of a noble master, the living and acknowledged leader of the whole German race. It was a great day for Germany, a greater for Prussia, but the greatest of all for Otto Von Bismarck, whose reward has been proclaimed unmistakably by German lips from the very depths of the German heart.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Sept. 13—Evening.—The Republicans are reconnoitering the Carlist positions at Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, evidently with the intention of making an attack. News of an engagement is hourly expected. The Republican force outnumbers that of the Carlists, but the latter are strongly entrenched.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—The insurgent men-of-war Fernando, Catolico, and Numancia, which sailed for Torrevega, have returned to Cartagena without making a landing.

In the Cortes the debate on the suspension of the sitting is appointed for Tuesday.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Dispatches from the frontier report that the Carlists have defeated Gen. Santapau Loma, between Sayas and Vidarga. The Republicans suffered severely, and lost two guns. The Army of the North is badly crippled by his reverse.

The Carlists are investing Tolosa.

TURKEY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Steamers from Marseilles are submitted to a strict quarantine at Constantinople, on account of cholera.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—Subscriptions in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the recent conflagration amount to $200,000.

An American who lately arrived from New York has been arrested at Cardenas, on a charge of attempting to circulate counterfeit bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana.

Fires.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—A large fire occurred here this afternoon totally destroying the old Broadway Hotel, except the portion rebuilt for the Post-Office. That part intended for an office for the *Daily Press*, of this city, is a total wreck. Total loss about $10,000; insured, $13,000; $2,500 each in four companies, with the British, Old Dominion, Kentucky, and American Central; $3,000 in the Lancashire, Eng.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—A large flouring mill and six or eight dwelling houses in East St. Louis are now burning, but at this hour, midnight, no particulars can be obtained.

A Terre Haute Clergyman Indicted for Forgery.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Parker Milligan, pastor of the United Brethren Church of this city, and a member of the Common Council for the Second Ward, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he forged the name of a prominent citizen, recently deceased, to a receipt for the sum of $180. Mr. Milligan is a man of property, supposed to be worth $60,000 or more, and the smallness of the amount of the alleged forgery excites much surprise. His friends express entire confidence in his innocence, and believe he will be promptly acquitted. Mr. Milligan was absent from the city when the indictment was found. He returned yesterday. To-day he officiated in his pulpit with his usual serenity, and made no allusion to the charge against him. The affair has caused much excitement here.

YELLOW FEVER.

Great Excitement in Memphis—Eleven Deaths Yesterday—Many People Leaving the City—Distressing Accounts from Shreveport, La.—List of Deaths for Forty-Eight Hours. Ending Yesterday Morning—Six Hundred Persons Still Sick With the Disease.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—There was considerable excitement to-day in consequence of the address published this morning by the Board of Health in regard to the prevalance of yellow fever, and a great many left the city. Several new cases are reported in the southern part of the city this afternoon. The total number of interments reported to the Board to-day were fourteen, eleven of whom died of yellow fever. The weather last night and to-day has been unusually cool, and it is hoped an early frost will soon stop the progress of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—A *Picayune* special from Shreveport says the disease is genuine yellow fever of a very malignant type. It is almost impossible to arrive at any reliable information as to whether there is any abatement of the fever. The sudden change in the weather has proved fatal to the sick. The Howard Association is well organized, and it is doing noble service, but there is great need of assistance in nurses, as well as funds. The city being almost depopulated, it is impossible to obtain a sufficient number of nurses to attend the sick. There are three physicians from New Orleans,—Drs. Henry Smith, John J. Reilly, and J. F. Finney. Dr. Hurd is due to-morrow morning.

The *Times* of this morning says: "Yesterday far exceeded that of any other day since the commencement of the epidemic. The increased number of deaths is, no doubt, owing to the sudden change in the weather, as well as the increased number of sick. The sudden change from hot and sultry on Friday evening, to cold and chilly, no doubt hastened some, as well as developed fever in others. The rain and cold wind from the north had the effect to purify the atmosphere, and the opinion of our physicians is, that it will be conducive to the health of those who are now well, and assist many to recover who stood the ordeal of the sudden change. It is estimated that 500 persons are down with the fever. The deaths so far amount to 146.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Shreveport to the Howard Association reports the arrival of nurses and physicians from New Orleans. It says the physicians pronounce the disease the genuine yellow fever, in an epidemic form. No abatement to-day.

Another dispatch to the Howard Association, signed by Drs. Smith, Finney, and Reilly, says: "No report you may have received from here can possibly exaggerate the condition of affairs. They are indeed deplorable."

The Howard Association, in response to further appeals from Shreveport, will send a number of druggists and more nurses to-morrow.

Press dispatches from Shreveport give the following list of deaths for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. to-day: Thomas Garret, Francis Frank, Mrs. Shepherd, Jaques Lachaine, Mary H. Taylor, E. B. Anderson, G. M. Stradel, J. H. Meyer, Robert G. Rangle, Mary J. Reynold, T. W. Jackson, Mrs. Charles Schnurr, A. K. Smith, O. D. Jones, L. Asher, Henry Repinski, James F. Ward, Edmund Warrington, August Cerse, Mr. Chapman, Solomon Simon, John Pleny and two unknown. Total, 24. All white, and all died of yellow fever.

The sudden change in the weather with the rain-storm on Friday night is regarded as unfavorable to the sick. The mercury at 6:30 this morning stood at 85 degrees. The following is a list of the deaths for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., on the 13th: I. C. Carrent, aged 34 years; Frank Brooks, [illegible] years; Rosa May, 11 years; Josephine Baker, 6 years; Charles M. Pomeroy, 30 years; Charles Manning, age unknown; Jacob Maltgum, age unknown; Emil Dreyful, 28 years; W. T. Brooks, 50; Johanne Lunday, 18; Charles H. Neville, 6; Robert Booth, 8; A. R. Englehard, unknown; H. Smith, 31; Louis Schmidt, Jr., 18; William Pickering, unknown; M. Cane, 17; Mariah Martin, unknown; Mrs. A. Hendricks, 29; Carrie Kellar, 14; Joseph Stewart, 28; Pennicker, unknown; S. F. Leming, 22. All white. Fully 600 are sick.

WEATHER AND WATER.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.24	43	67	N. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.19	56	45	S. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.13	60	39	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.08	61	35	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.05	57	52	S., fresh.	....	Thrt'g.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	55	54	S., fresh	....	Thrt'g.

Maximum thermometer, 62; minimum, 42.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 15—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	30.12	47	N. W., light.	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.05	64	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.25	48	W., gentle.	.86	Clear.
Chicago	30.05	55	S., fresh.	.....	Threat'ng.
Cincinnati	30.19	65	N., light.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.15	45	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.01	59	S. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.94	50	S., brisk.	.....	Light rain.
Keokuk	30.01	57	S., light.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.01	55	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.90	45	S., fresh.	.....	Light rain.
Omaha	29.71	63	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.17	47	W., gentle.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—On Monday, for New England and the Middle States, light to fresh winds, backing to westerly and southwesterly, with very generally clear to cool weather. For the South Atlantic States, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the northwest and northeast, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional coast rains. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh winds, mostly northerly, and partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising temperature, generally clear weather, and winds shifting to southerly. For the Lower Lake region, rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds shifting to gentle and fresh southerly and probably southeasterly. For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and Missouri, falling barometer, fresh and brisk southerly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, and increased cloudiness. There are indications of rain for these latter sections, and an area of quite low barometer is approaching Iowa and Minnesota.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Sept. 14.—Last night was the coldest of the season, but no frost. The corn is too far along now to be hurt by frost. To-day cool and pleasant.

DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER
(With changes in the 24 hours ending Sept. 14, 1873).

	Above low water.		Change. Rise.	Fall.
Cincinnati	6 ft.	0 in.	....	....
Davenport	1 ft.	9 in.	....	1 in.
Keokuk	1 ft.	4 in.	....	....
Louisville	3 ft.	8 in.	3 in.	....
Memphis	5 ft.	5 in.	....	1 in.
Nashville	3 ft.	0 in.	....	....
*New Orleans	13 ft.	4 in.	4 in.	....
Omaha	4 ft.	10 in.	....	....
Pittsburgh	1 ft.	10 in.	....	....
St. Louis	7 ft.	10 in.	....	....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Stabbing Affray Near Knightstown, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Sept. 14.—Some excitement prevails here this evening, caused by the arrest of a youth named Joe Smith, charged with fatally stabbing a colored boy named J. Ellis in the left breast. The affair occurred at Raysville, just over the river from here, at 12 o'clock to-day. After having been stabbed, Ellis ran about 100 yards, crying murder, and then fell on his back and immediately expired.

PHILADELPHIA.

Journalistic — Another Ballooning Scheme — Criminal Matters — Fatal Result of Ill-Timed Revenge—The Policy Business in Full Blast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—It is correctly stated on good authority that Col. Forney's *Press* will undergo a material change in its general make-up in about two weeks, assuming something of the appearance of the New York *Herald*. Forney has associated with him Congressman Harmar, who has purchased a half interest in the journal.

I am credibly informed that, elated with their late success in that line, the proprietors of the *Evening Herald* have arranged another monster balloon ascension about the middle of next month.

Josephine Bowland and Sarah Baptiste, defendants in the late notorious starvation case, were yesterday each sentenced by Judge Pierce to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail. A motion was made at the same time for a new trial in the case of Wm. McEwen, convicted of stealing a gold watch from the dead body of Thomas Munce, Washington County, Pa. In refusing the motion, Judge Pierce said the prisoner would likely be again wanted in the Munce Morgue case.

A fearful result of careless revenge was brought to light yesterday morning. Sarah Cooper, 3 years old, residing at the southeast corner of Federal and Montgomery avenues with her mother, who is in the employ of a Mr. Cottington, who, being fond of dumb animals, has a large collection of them. These must have annoyed some of the neighbors, for, on Thursday, a quantity of bread covered with bedbug poison was thrown into the yard. A little boy who was playing in the yard with Sarah picked up some of it, handed it to her, and she partook of it. About noon she complained of being unwell. She died yesterday in fearful agony. Some of the poison was found smeared on her lips, chin, and dress. A goat was also found dead in the yard, probably from the same cause.

Considerable excitement has been raised on the subject of the policy business here. One of the Mayor's special officers detailed to pull the policy shops, has made an affidavit before Alderman DeLong accusing Chief of Police Kennard H. Jones of being in league with George Muller, a backer of policy-writers. The officer deposes that he has reported to the Chief of Police at least thirty-five writers running big books and returning $75 and $100 daily to Muller, the broker, who have never been arrested. He also affirms that Jones instructed him to descend upon shops backed by Alfred Bamber, but not to molest such as he knew were backed by Muller and Samuel Fairchilds, Muller's partner. What action the Mayor will take in the matter remains to be seen.

SUICIDE.

Samuel P. Freeman, City Clerk of Fort Wayne, Commits Self Destruction by Hanging.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—For several months past, the actions of Samuel P. Freeman, City Clerk, has been freely commented upon, and no doubt rightfully condemned, by our citizens. A few weeks since his wife made an application, through one of our leading legal firms, for a divorce, on grounds of drunkenness and adultery, but friends interposing the petition was withdrawn, and amicable relations again established between the two, and for the last two weeks they have been living together. Last night, it is said that Freeman drank quite freely and did not go home until a late hour. About 2 o'clock this morning his brother-in-law was awakened by a noise in the house, and, on searching for the cause of it, Freeman's lifeless body was found suspended by the neck, from one of the windows by a rope, one end of which had been made fast to a bedstead.

A few years ago Freeman was on the *Sentinel* as city editor. Latterly he has identified himself with politics, and was now serving his third term in the City Clerk's office. During his dissolute life, he gave as a cause for it family difficulties, stating that his mother-in-law, who made her home with him, instigated the trouble. Among several letters that he left he charges her as being the sole cause of the difficulty. He also makes other serious charges against other members of his wife's family,—that they had threatened to take his life several times in the last few weeks. He will be buried to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—This community was much startled this morning by the report that the City Clerk, Sam P. Freeman, had committed suicide at his residence, by hanging himself, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. Mr. Freeman has had domestic difficulties of a serious nature for the past few weeks, which finally ended in an application for divorce by his wife. Being unsuccessful in inducing her to withdraw the suit, the deceased became desperate, and finally took his life. Mr. Freeman has been City Clerk for the past five years, having been elected three times. He served with much distinction as an officer of the Fifth Indiana Artillery, having been severely wounded. He was a Democratic politician of great influence, and personally very popular. Mr. Freeman was born in 1837, and has always resided in Fort Wayne. His funeral to-morrow afternoon will be attended by the city officers, City Council, police force, and Fire Department.

PEORIA.

Knocked Down and Robbed—The Annual State Fair—Arrival of Exhibitors and Spectators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Sept. 14.—A very mysterious affair occurred here last night. About half-past 11 Jacob Baker was carried home by two strangers, who said he had been knocked down on Adams street and robbed of $40. They said they would go after a doctor, but after waiting some time a physician was sent for, and on examining his wounds pronounced the injuries very serious if not fatal. He had been struck in the back of the head with a stone, making a very ugly and dangerous wound. Up to this writing he was still insensible, so no particulars can be gained from him.

The hotels are rapidly being filled up with persons coming to the State Fair, which commences to-morrow, and extra trains are being run to-day to the Fair Grounds for the purpose of unloading stock and machinery. All railroads commence running special trains into the city to-morrow, and an immense crowd is expected.

DETROIT.

Acquitted on a Charge of Incendiarism, and Arrested on a Charge of Burglary—College Fund Raised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—In the case against Brown, at Ann Arbor, charged with setting fire to the Methodist Church at Ypsilanti, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. He was immediately rearrested, on a charge of burglary.

The effort of David Preston to raise $50,000 by popular subscription for Albion College has been attended with success, the last subscription having been given to-day at Ionia. This secures the $11,000 endowment fund for that college.

Serious Hunting Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 14.—A very serious accident occurred here about noon yesterday. Two young lads named Waldron and Sexton, while out hunting, came suddenly upon some game, at which Sexton fired one barrel of his gun. When the other lad was about to throw in some bushes to scare up more game, the gun, which rested on Sexton's arm, was accidently discharged, the whole contents of the charge, consisting of about forty shot, also the wadding, passing into Waldron's body. He is in a critical condition.

POLITICAL.

Letter of Judge Brinkerhoff to a People's Party Meeting in Cincinnati.

The Only Hope of the People in the Breaking Loose from Party Dictation.

George W. Julian on the Trials of American Democracy.

Ohio Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—At the large mass-meeting of the People's party here last night, the following letter from Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff was read:

MANSFIELD, Sept. 6, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday's date, inviting me to make a speech at Cincinnati in behalf of the movement of the People's party, is received. The fact is, that I am neither so young nor so strong as I once was, and other circumstances not necessary to mention put it out of the question for me to comply with your request. Nevertheless, my sympathies and principles are all, and heartily, with this movement. I cordially indorse every proposition embraced in its platform, and the only fault I can find in it is one of omission—the omission to declare in favor of measures looking to gradual but constant and decided movement towards a return to specie payments. The way in which the wise and honest men who originated the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 were cheated and overwhelmed by carpet-baggers and corruptionists from other States, has been to me a source of intense chagrin, but it will not do to despair of the Republic. From the Republican and Democratic parties I cannot see that the country has anything good to hope for. The Representatives in Congress of both parties have shown themselves, in proportion to their number, alike steeped in corruption. The best thing the present Democratic party can do now is to imitate the Phoenix, to die,—and then, perhaps, there may arise from its ashes a political element purified by the flame of its sacrifice, and its youth and usefulness renewed. The only remedy for political evils and dangers is to be found, if any can be found, in the exposure of the old parties and the formation of a new one. The Democrats, so-called, cannot see it now. They will see it, and it is to be hoped they will eventually profit by the revolution. But be this as it may, individuals may at least disregard the mandates of party, and the dictation of professional politicians, throw themselves on their individuality, and vote in accordance with the promptings of their own judgments and consciences. Such a course of undivided action alone, will do much good, and will extend largely to promote a reformation of political morals.

Very respectfully yours, JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Sept. 14.—The People's Convention of this county met at the Court-House yesterday. Mr. E. A. Ballard was called upon to preside, and J. F. Brotherton was elected Secretary.

Resolutions were passed, approving the Allen County Platform of the People's Convention, held at Columbus, July 30, 1873.

The following ticket was put in nomination: For Representative, W. L. Ferrall, of Richland Township; for Sheriff, James H. Coons, of Ottawa Township; for Treasurer, Dr. C. A. Evans, of Marion Township; for County Commissioner, Samuel Booper, of Bath Township; for County Surveyor, Hugh M. Hill, of Spencer Township; for Infirmary Director, Dr. Bruce Blair, of Jackson Township. The ticket is a strong one, and will receive large support.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 14.—Squire Thompson and W. Zeeley were yesterday nominated by the Democratic County Convention for Representatives from this county.

The People's party will hold a mass-meeting here next Thursday, to be addressed by Fred Hassaurek and Judge Oliver, of Cincinnati.

George W. Julian on the Trials of American Democracy.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—The *Daily Express* newspaper has the following special in relation to the Hon. George W. Julian's Rockville speech:

ROCKVILLE, Sept. 13.—About 100 persons listened to Mr. Julian's speech. He read from manuscript, subject, "New Trials of American Democracy." The points discussed were the contest between the people and monopolies, including railroads, manufactories, and banks; the evil influence of large cities; the financial and political tendency of the Administration towards centralization, and the political degeneracy of the times. He said that the remedy is in the abandonment of the old party organization, and the formation of a new party to enable all farmers and workingmen to obtain their rights. The only relief is in organization and legislation.

[Camden (N. J.) City Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Camden politicians are now busily engaged in preparation for the coming November election. The officials to be elected in the county are Sheriff, Collector, three Assemblymen, and three Coroners.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA, S. C.?

Letter from Gen. Sherman Giving Positive Testimony That the Rebels Were the Incendiaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The *Chronicle* to-morrow will publish the following letter from Gen. Sherman in relation to the burning of Columbia:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

DEAR SIR: When you applied to me some time ago for the material bearing on the controversy of "Who Burnt Columbia?" I gave you two printed pamphlets, which I had obtained from Judge Holt, containing all the testimony taken in the cotton cases growing out of that event, and submitted to the mixed Commission appointed to adjudicate these cases under the treaty with Great Britain. Judge Holt could have obtained the testimony of all the 8,000 or 10,000 officers and soldiers who were at or near Columbia when the conflagration occurred, but he thought he had enough without putting the Government to the expense of bringing more witnesses from a distance. I suppose he did not summon Col. Stone, who commanded the leading brigade of the Fifteenth Corps, because he did not know where to find him. I surely did not know his whereabouts till he voluntarily published his statement. In my official report of the affair, published before the close of the War, when Gen. Wade Hampton was fighting us, and not when, as he alleges, he was a prisoner-of-war, I referred incidentally to a fact of which I had knowledge, that a small detachment of the Seventeenth Corps had passed over the Congaree, had entered Columbia, and hoisted a flag on the new State-House in advance of the regular entry of the Fifteenth Corps, which had made a circuit to cross the two branches—Saluda and Broad—which makes the Congaree. I treated the performance by this detachment as somewhat irregular, but the men who composed it now become important witnesses, and I herewith enclose copies of their written statements, together with the official reports, which explain the whole affair. These witnesses go back to a time three-quarters of an hour before the entry of the head of Stone's brigade, and about two hours ahead of the time I personally reached piles of burning cotton, of which there were many, and I invite your careful perusal of their statements, for they are positive that they saw the rebel cavalry soldiers ripping open the bales of cotton, and applying fire. They also saw the rebel soldiers plundering the stores on the main street, which Gen. Hampton attributes to our men, and they further positively assert that Hampton had already gone out of Columbia, so that he could not, and did not, see his men applying fire. Now, Hampton admits that the cotton was rolled out in the streets for the purpose of burning, but that he forbade the burning lest the fire should extend to the houses; and I reiterate that, no matter what his orders were, the men of his army, either his rear guard or his stragglers, did apply the fire, and that this was a sufficient cause for all else that followed. With great respect, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Indiana Coal-Fields.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 14.—The Terre Haute Association for the Promotion of Manufactures has, in connection with the City Council, made ample arrangements for the reception of the delegation of prominent English capitalists who will soon visit the block-coal fields of Indiana. A mammoth rolling-mill has been erected in this city, and will soon be ready to commence operations.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OVERLOADING OF LUMBER-VESSELS IN WINTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—One of the measures to be brought to the attention of Congress, as soon as possible, will be a bill, based upon the various suggestions of customs and other Treasury officials at the various ports of entry, for the adoption of measures for the prevention of the danger and the consequent losses to ships in the American lumber-trade on account of carrying deck loads in the winter months. The Canadian Parliament some time ago issued a law on the same subject.

HARLAN ON THE BACK-PAY QUESTION.

The Rev. ex-Senator Harlan, having yesterday denied that he had declined to take advantage of the back-pay grab, and that he voted in the Senate steadily against the proposition to increase the compensation of Senators and Representatives, prints an editorial in his paper to-day expressing gratification at what he calls a change in the character of the discussion of the increase-of-pay question. He holds that the only real question for popular discussion was whether the proposed pay was greater than the services were worth. If not, the members of the Congress which passed the law have as much right to it morally as their successors. In cases of changes in representation, and where no changes have been made in personnel, it is a mockery of reason to insist that it is morally wrong for a member to accept of this augmented pay before, and morally right to accept it after, the 4th of March,—the legal right to receive it in either case being precisely the same. That received before the 4th of March was for services actually performed, and that taken since is only in anticipation of services to be performed in future which may never be consummated.

THE POSTAL-CARRIER SERVICE.

Since July 1 the postal-carrier service has been established in thirty-two cities, and in a number of cases the Post-Offices at adjacent places have been discontinued, and the carrier system extended there, each town or village being under a station, under the control of the city Post-Office. The number of employes at New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis have been increased, and a further increase is to be made at Chicago. Applications have been received by the Post-Office Department from a large number of towns, asking that the carrier system be applied to those localities. Many of the requests have been refused on the ground that the towns have, according to the census, much less than 20,000 inhabitants, and therefore do not come within the scope of the law.

THE WRONG MAN.

The Gen. Babcock who sailed from New York yesterday was not the President's private secretary.

NEW YORK.

Startling Revelations Promised Regarding the Brooklyn Frauds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—District-Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, who has recently returned from a tour in Europe, told a reporter to-day that when he arrived he had no knowledge of the proofs existing in the District-Attorney's office bearing upon the frauds in the City Treasury. He had immediately begun an investigation, and had labored ceaselessly until it was completed last evening. He says the revelations made are sufficient to form an indictment upon. He will present the evidence in his possession to the Grand Jury, and, no matter whom it may implicate, will conceal no portion of it. The evidence which he has in his possession does not, he says, refer especially to Rodman. He would not say that the evidence directly indicated Rodman as the guilty person. He would not deny that it pointed to others. All would be made manifest by the indictment which would be brought in by the Grand Jury within three days.

Alleged Deliberate Attempt to Run Down a Railroad Train.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Attorney-General Pond last night received a letter from passengers going west over the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, stating that, while crossing the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Road at Mount Vernon, the engineer of a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road made a deliberate and malicious attempt to run into the first-named train, and only missed the rear car by about ten feet. The conductor of the Baltimore & Ohio train denies the story, and declares that the engineer of the other train is the one who violated the law requiring trains to stop at crossings. The Baltimore & Ohio authorities have ordered their men off duty until the affair can be fully investigated. The Attorney-General will take cognizance of the matter, and prosecute the guilty parties.

The Missing Herald Correspondent Heard From.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—Lord, the missing *Herald* correspondent, who disappeard from Shelbyville some weeks since, has been seen near Midway, Ky., and beyond there, walking through the country, splendidly dressed, with diamond studs and heavy gold watch and chain exposed to view. He showed his money freely. His trunk is in safekeeping here. He has books presented him by Brick Pomeroy, Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and Vanderbilt, of New York.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 14.—Brakeman named E. Harris was instantly killed this morning on the west side of the [illegible] on the G. R. & I. Railroad, at this place. He was standing on the rear platform of the caboose attached to a freight-train that was backing in on a side track, and is supposed to have fallen off, as he was found cut in two. Deceased lived in Lima, Ind.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—On Saturday evening there were no less than five fatal accidents on the Pennsylvania Railroad, within thirty miles east of Pittsburgh. Three of the accidents occurred within the city limits.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Sept 14.—Arrived—Steamship Samaria, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Great Eastern and Hibernia passed Crookhaven this morning, homeward bound.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived—City of Richmond, from Liverpool, and Humboldt, from Stettin.

Railroad News.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 14.—A vigorous effort is making to throw the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railway into the hands of a Receiver. The matter will be stoutly contested.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Beeves—The market this week has ruled quiet but steady, with a fair amount of business. Early in the week there was a moderate attendance of local and country buyers, who purchased sparingly at current prices, which were on the best grade of stock a full ¼c per lb, live weight, advance over the ruling prices of last week. The few principal buyers Friday and Saturday were from the neighborhood of Providence, Springfield, and New Haven, as Brighton had ruled fair and dealers had experienced a good paying market in New York. Quite an active demand was experienced on Saturday, and trade showed considerable activity. Receipts for the week number 451 car loads against 595 car loads last week, over 1,600 head short of last week, with an average quality not as good. Embraced in the receipts were 13 cars of Michigan stockers, conveyed to Dutchess County for feeding; also 50 head of Texans, mostly of such poor quality as to be almost unsalable. The following are the prices this week: Premium, $6.90@7.00; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $6.00@6.37; second quality, $5.25@5.75; third quality, $4.00@[illegible]; inferior, $2.25@3.75.

Milch Cows—Receipts number 30 head, which were quickly taken by country dealers at an advance of $5.00 per head over last week's prices. No extra have been received. Prices range from $3.50 to $6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply number 13,600 head, against 20,400 head last week. Average quality good, and an advance of ¼c per lb asked, owing to unfavorable reports from New York.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—Petroleum market firm at $1.45, Titusville delivery; [illegible] Oil City.

MICHIGAN.

The State Constitutional Commission.

Sketches of the Members of the Conclave.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1873.

The Constitutional Commission is fairly launched upon the task imposed upon it by the joint resolution under which it was created, viz: "To examine into and report such amendments and revision of the Constitution as, in their judgment, may be necessary for the best interests of the State and the people." It is at present indulging in an informal recess of two or three days, which affords an opportunity that may be profitably seized for a hasty portraiture of the gentlemen who compose it. The difficulty of selecting them may be guessed at from the fact that the choice was left wholly to Gov. Bagley, without even "the advice and consent of the Senate," and with no revising authority whatever to share that responsibility for the results of their work which must inevitably creep back to the appointing power, whether or not these results accord with his individual views. The Governor himself has been heard to aver, in substance, that he wouldn't, under any consideration, undertake such another task as the embarrassing one of choosing these "eighteen able and discreet men" in such a manner as to give political divisions, parties, and local interests, an impartial showing in the make-up of the Commission. His success, however, has been such that it has received the crowning tribute that could be asked for in such matters, namely: the tacit or expressed acquiescence of the "Opposition press," as shown in the absence of growling, and occasionally in guarded commendation. This letter aims to give something of an idea of the character and characteristics of the Commissioners chosen.

SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,

Chairman of the Commission, is a heavily-built Ypsilanti lawyer, of suave manners and dignified bearing. He is of New Hampshire birth, is a Dartmouth graduate of '56, and in the years 1858-'60 he was Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Ill. He came back to Michigan in time to be elected to the Lower House of the Legislature just before the War, and he sat in that body until 1865, being made Speaker at the age of 29, and so remaining during the latter of his two terms, presiding throughout a regular, adjourned, and extra session of these troubled days. For one year he was Bank-Examiner of Michigan and Indiana, and, for seven more, of Michigan alone. He was also a member of the State Military Board for four years. In 1868 he led the Michigan delegation to the National Republican Nominating Convention at Chicago, and, four years afterward, he was a sturdy stump-supporter of Gen. Grant throughout the second campaign. His training in the Speakership is doubtless responsible for the decided majority he had on the informal ballot for the Chairmanship of the Commission.

The First District is represented by Ashley Pond and Elijah W. Meddaugh, both lawyers, both born in New York, and aged, respectively, 45 and 40 years.

MR. POND

is a Democrat, who would have had the support of the Detroit Bar and of all good citizens, regardless of party, in the nomination to the Judgeship of the Superior Court of that city, last spring, if he could only have decided whether or not he would stand for the place. For two years (1866-'68) he held the Fletcher Professorship of Law in the University of Michigan; and, as a safe and wise counsellor, he has an emphatically first-class reputation. Personally he is a slight, dark man, with refractory hair and whiskers, and an erratic necktie, and with a style of speech that is more nervous than elegant.

MR. MEDDAUGH,

on the other hand, is placid as a summer morning, and speaks easily, with a not-infrequent touch of careless banter that must be harrowing to a less serene antagonist. The two gentlemen appeared in the lists here last winter to argue the "Detroit Park question" before the Legislature,—Mr. Pond speaking earnestly in the interest of the taxable public, and Mr. Meddaugh lazily defending the speculators and monopolists of the Park Ring. Mr. Meddaugh's name appears on the back of the thirteenth volume of Michigan Reports as State Reporter. Beyond this he has not been officially before the people to any extent, and is known mainly as a busy lawyer of excellent standing.

Mr. Cutcheon's colleague from the Second District is a tall, even-tempered lawyer from Monroe, by the name of

EDWIN WILLITS.

For twelve years he has been a member of the State Board of Education. President Lincoln made him Postmaster of Monroe; but his head went into the basket along with those of other inflexibles, when A. Johnson passed through that place while "swingin' round the circle." Age, 43; nativity, the hemlock-hills of Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; education, a classical graduate from the University of Michigan in 1855.

The Third District continues the list of lawyers. The Hon.

CHARLES UPSON,

of Coldwater, in Branch County, is an ex-State Senator, an ex-Attorney-General of Michigan, an ex-member of three Congresses,—sitting in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth,—and an ex-Judge of the Circuit Court (retiring last fall, when the people refused to raise Judicial salaries). He was born in Connecticut, is 52 years old, and combines an odd, slouching manner with a tendency to tell droll stories and a jovial appreciation of everything humorous. Being, withal, of quick perceptions, he is a rapid worker, and, while on the Bench, was one of the best of the Michigan Judges. His colleague is a gaunt Democrat from Eaton Rapids, whose name—

ISAAC M. CRANE—

frequently appeared on many political handbills last summer, announcing that he would discuss the Issues of the Hour in the Farm-House at such and such a time, and invoking a "Rally." Like Cutcheon, he was a power on the stump, joining to the most lugubrious of [illegible] an irresistibly comical way of expressing himself before the listening crowds. In counsel he wears an air of dreary melancholy; but his sandy hair and bristling red beard outwardly suggest his nervous energy, and he brings to his work an ability that [illegible] questions. A few years ago he ran against [illegible] Blair for Congress, and last fall he stumped the country in behalf of his late rival, for the Governorship.

The Fourth District appears in the persons of Henry H. Riley, of Constantine, and Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo. Both of these gentlemen are lawyers; and, though the latter has been a County Judge, he is rather counted as among the farmers of the Commission,—there having been a sort of an understanding that the Governor should give the agricultural element a showing.

JUDGE WELLS'

claims to eminence as a farmer may, perhaps, be ranked with Horace Greeley's, though, to be sure, he has sat ten years in the State Board of Agriculture. He is a stalwart gentleman of 62, and was born in Ohio. He sat in the Constitutional Convention of 1835, and again in that of 1850. He might, if he chose, lay claim to the rare distinction of having refused two good Federal appointments of honor and emolument,—President Lincoln having offered him the post of Minister Resident to Central America, and President Johnson the Consulship to Manchester, Eng. Like the last-named Chief Magistrate, he was five years "an Alderman of his [native] village," presiding over the Town Council of Kalamazoo for that length of time.

MR. RILEY

is a gentleman of 60, and a Democrat of the old school. He came from Massachusetts, and years ago settled in Constantine, St. Joseph County, immortalizing the place in that most side-splitting book of true American humor, the "Puddleford Papers." The book has long been out of print, and the author does not seem to have cared to revive it, though it ought to be a classic for its droll and vivid pictures of pioneer life. Drollery, however, is the last thing a stranger would expect from a glance at Mr. Riley's grave face. His public career seems to have been mainly confined to a term in the State Senate years ago. As a lawyer he is held in high consideration, and it is said that he usually contents himself, even in the Supreme Court, with basing his briefs on some universally-read and recognized elementary authority, like Kent's Commentaries, instead of loading them with the wisdom of the ages, set forth in an imposing array of citations.

One of the most active members of the Commission is the Hon.

SOLOMON L. WITHEY,

of the Fifth District. He lives in Grand Rapids, and presides over the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan. He is a Vermonter by birth, is 53 years old, and served in the Constitutional Convention of 1867. His reputation as a lawyer is enviably high, and no member of the Federal Judiciary in this State ranks better than he in the opinion of his fellow-citizens. Personally, he is of striking presence,—his high forehead, silver hair, and long, gray beard giving him a commanding appearance; but he is unfortunately so crippled that, when he stands upon his feet, his form is seen to be very much bent. His colleague,

LYMAN G. MASON,

of Muskegon, is a Democrat, and a lumberman of extensive property and influence in the great pine-timber regions, where he resides. He ran for Congress in 1868, against the present Senator, Thomas W. Ferry; unsuccessfully, of course. He figures little in debate, but has a business-like air of quick penetration.

The Sixth District is represented by two farmers, Messrs. Lysander Woodward, of Rochester, Oakland County, and Ira D. Crouse, of Hartland, Livingston County.

MR. WOODWARD

unites in himself the two interests which are at odds in Illinois; besides being a farmer he was, until quite lately, a railroad President. He is now a Director of the same road—the Detroit & Bay City. He was born in Connecticut, is 55 years old, and is a quiet, unobtrusive, but hard-working member. Neither he nor his colleague have taken part in public political life.

MR. CROUSE

is by birth a New-Yorker, and is 51 years old.

E. W. Giddings, a tall, elderly banker, of Monroe, and John Divine, a Sanilac lawyer, come from the Seventh District.

MR. GIDDINGS

is of the type of old English gentlemen, deliberate in manner, cleanly-shaven except for a fringe of short white whiskers, a wearer of unimpeachable broadcloth, and just the man one would take for a Bank-President. He is from Connecticut, and is 58 years old.

MR. DIVINE

was born in Canada, 51 years ago, of New York parents. He seems to have quietly practiced law most of his life in Sanilac County; but he sat in the Lower House of the Legislature eighteen years ago, sharing a desk with the Mormon monarch of Beaver Island, King Strang; and in 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Eighth District,—the most populous part of which lies in the Saginaw Valley,—is represented by David H. Jerome, of Saginaw,—otherwise called Saginaw City by non-residents,—and by Herschel H. Hatch, of Bay City.

MR. JEROME

is a wealthy hardware-merchant, and has been for seven years President of the State Military Board. He is native to the State, and is 44 years old.

MR. HATCH

is a young lawyer, born 36 years ago in New York, and never heretofore in public life, except as the Judge of Probate of Bay County. Both are Republicans.

The "boys" of the Commission belong to the Ninth District. They are the Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, of Northport, Leelanau County, and James H. Devereaux, of Houghton. Their ages are 32 and 33, respectively.

MR. MOFFATT

was State Senator during the session of 1871-'2, is of Michigan birth, and graduated from the University Law-School in 1863.

MR. DEVEREAUX,

the only representative of the Upper Peninsula present, is editor of the Houghton *Gazette*. He is of New York birth, and is hardly classifiable politically, though he rates on the Commission as a Democrat. Mr. Moffatt is a slight, black-bearded, small man, who will make a speech with both hands jammed into his pockets, and who took the oath of membership with a cigar in his fingers. Mr. Devereaux has a sort of Bohemian air, the distinctive feature of his face being a long, sandy moustache; and, of his manner, a Mark-Twainish deliberation of speech and choice of language.

THE ROLL-CALL SHOWS,

then, that the average age of the Commission is about 46½. New England sends six of its members, Connecticut taking three, and Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, one apiece; New York sends as many as New England; and there are three native Michiganders, an Ohioan, and a Canadian-born Yorker. Thirteen are Republicans, five Democrats. Twelve are lawyers, two farmers; and, of bankers, merchants, editors, and lumbermen, there is one each. They have taken hold of their work in a decisive way, as is shown by the telegraphic reports of their daily progress; and their discussions upon certain subjects, wherein the need of change has long been felt, are beginning to become interesting and animated. Their session is not unlikely to stretch far into the autumn.

Work of the Constitutional Commission—Abstract of the Bill of Rights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 13.—The Constitutional Commission adjourned this morning until Monday noon. Articles were submitted to-day on Legislative Department and cities and villages, together with a bill of rights. The article on Legislative Department provides that Senators serve four years, to be chosen biennially, alternately between the even and odd number districts. The House may contain 110 instead of 100 as now; representation districts to contain 4,000 inhabitants; reappointment every five years; all elective State officers except Regents of the University and members of the State Board of Education, as well as Federal and principal county officers, ineligible to the Legislature; bills may be introduced after fifty days in the Legislature on the Governor's recommendation (the present limit is forty days, without modification) payment of members to remain as now; extra compensation prohibited; no charges allowed for constructive labor or printing contracts. The prohibition in the present Constitution against compensating for religious services in the Legislature is stricken out.

The article on cities and villages requires the Legislature to provide for their incorporation by general law. This was done at the last session. It prohibits special charters for villages, but allows them for cities, and the Legislature must restrict the powers of each in the matter of taxation, contracting debts, and lending credit. Executive and Legislative municipal officers to be elected.

The bill of rights is the same as recommended by the Constitution of 1867, with slight additions and changes. The main provisions are as follows: The Legislature may revoke or alter any special privilege. Freedom of conscience is assured, and support of the clergy to be purely voluntary. Religious belief not to incapacitate witnesses from testifying; speech protected; bills of attainder, *ex post facto* laws, and laws imparing the obligation of contracts prohibited; habeas corpus not to be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion; trial by jury assured by the Legislature, which may permit five-sixth verdicts; speedy trial; counsel and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses granted to those accused of crime; suitor may prosecute or defend in person or by counsel; unreasonable search or seizure forbidden, and warrants must, on oath or affirmation, be exact in description; no second trial on merits after acquittal; all persons bailable, except traitors and murderers; no conviction for treason, except by two witnesses, or on confession; excessive bail, fines, and punishments prohibited; but depositions may be taken before trial, if accused be present; no one compellable to criminate himself; no imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, breaches of promise and of trust, and embezzlement; no imprisonment for military fine in time of peace; every one may bear arms in defense of himself and State military, subordinate to the civil powers; soldiers not to be quartered on inhabitants in peace nor in war except according to law; peaceable gatherings and petitions to the Legislature for redress of grievances allowed; slavery forbidden; aliens to have the same rights of property as natives; private property not to be taken for public use without just compensation. Finally, providing that all courts shall be appellate. The section contains a somewhat rhetorical flourish, saying justice shall be administered freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, speedily and without delay.

NEW YORK CITY FINANCES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune;

SIR: Western men frequently complain of the lack of knowledge displayed in the discussion of their affairs by Eastern newspapers. Permit me to illustrate the difficulty of getting an intelligent view of our neighbors' business by referring to the way in which several of your contemporaries have treated the subject of the municipal finances of New York. The papers of Friday and Saturday were freely studded with head-lines referring to the "frightful," the "disgraceful," the "alarming" condition of the city finances of New York. One journal announced that the taxes of that city were "inordinately high;" and another struck on the bright idea of making partisan capital out of a ludicrously-distorted exhibit of what it called, with equally ludicrous ignorance, the "Democratic finances" of New York. I should abuse both your space and your readers' patience were I to attempt a full explanation of this somewhat intricate subject. I shall content myself with briefly showing that, in the present condition of New York finances, there is nothing either "frightful" or "disgraceful," except in so far as they embody the results of past misrule; that the taxes are not "inordinately high;" that the city is not running into debt at the rate of $54,000,000 a year; and that the present Government of New York is not a question of party responsibility at all.

First, however, it must be admitted that the moralizing of the Chicago papers, on the brief telegram about the report of the New York Comptroller, was partly justified by the tenor of the dispatch in question. Comparing that dispatch with the detailed report given in the New York papers of Friday, I find nothing to justify it, save wilful or unconscious ignorance. Without imputing to the agents of the Associated Press any worse offense than that of putting news in as startling a shape as possible, I submit that the credit of a great city is too serious a subject to be treated according to the methods of the sensational reporter. Were it worth while, I might explain the false coloring which is given to much of the news disseminated throughout the country in regard to the present management of New York finances. Comptroller Green has received a tolerably consistent support in his delicate and difficult task from at most only two newspapers in New York. The majority of the daily press, and the secular weekly press, almost without exception, are bitterly opposed to him, having substantial grievances against him in the shape of reduction on bills for corporation advertising, ranging from $10,000 to $50,000. Then, if you will allow me to say so, newspaper men are not above the ordinary failings of humanity, and the abolition of sinecure or semi-sinecure clerkships and stenographerships has a totally different aspect when regarded from the incumbent's, instead of from the reformer's, point of view. Thus it will be seen that the medium through which the news about New York finances is largely transmitted is not a very favorable one for the preservation of the "daylight of unprejudiced truth."

To come to details: The apparent excess of $20,000,000 in the expenditures as compared with the revenue of New York for the financial year does not exist, in fact. It may be quite true that the income from taxes and the rent of city property only amounted to $32,000,000, while the gross expenditures of the year were $52,000,000, and yet no room be left for such epithets as "disgraceful" and "alarming." I need hardly remind Chicago tax-payers that a very large share of municipal revenue is derived from assessment on adjoining property-owners for street openings, boulevard improvements, new sewers, &c. Notice of this branch of income is suppressed by the Associated Press dispatch. Moreover, Tweed left New York a respectable legacy of unpaid debts contracted previous to 1871, and laws have already been passed authorizing the issue of at least $10,000,000 of short-dated bonds to meet these obligations. Take into account the long bonds issued for permanent works, such as the docks, parks, and water supply, and, apart from the proceeds of the general tax-levy, and of the income from city property, the "alarming" discrepancy between so-called "revenue" and expenditure is easily accounted for.

As to the rate of taxation, it is this year 22 per cent on a valuation which represents, on an average, about 60 per cent of the market value of the property assessed. Last year, the rate of taxation was about 2 10-12 per cent. These figures, be it noted, cover the entire tax-levy for State, county, and city purposes. Does Chicago, with the property valued on the Assessors' books at full sale-value, consider them "inordinately high?"

The increase of $18,000,000 in the city debt in four months can easily be accounted for. The taxes for the year do not begin to come in till November. The expenses begin with January. In anticipation of the taxes of 1873, "revenue-bonds—i. e. promises to pay at short dates—have been issued, otherwise the wheels of government would be at a standstill. As the taxes come in, these bonds will be canceled, and the proportion of the debt will shrink again. The system is a bad one, but it has been sanctioned by long years of usage, and it can only be very gradually amended. Again; there has lately been an exceptionally-large issue of what are known as "assessment-bonds," to pay for the Riverside Park and Broadway widening improvements. These will be repaid out of the assessments levied on the property-owners benefited by these improvements; but, meanwhile, the city assumes the responsibility, and the temporary debt suffers a corresponding increase. Long-established usage is the only possible defense for this system of beginning public works without any money in hand to pay for them.

As to the Government of New York being discussed from a partisan standpoint, I thought that Chicago, at least, had sufficient experience of the value of keeping municipal affairs outside of politics to prevent any journal from wilfully misapprehending the difficulties of the Reform movement in New York. The respectable voters of New York have been pretty thoroughly awake to the absurdity of making a man's opinions about the Fifteenth Amendment a test of his fitness for holding an official position in a great city. If New York is to be kept out of the hands of another gang of plunderers, it will only be in virtue of the continued vitality of the movement in favor of non-partisan reform. There have been blunders and betrayals enough in carrying out the movement to dishearten some of its most earnest friends; but Chicago is the last place in the world from which New York Reformers would expect shallow misrepresentation of the undoubtedly great results which they have accomplished, and of the still greater which they hope to attain.

NEW YORKER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1873.

THE LAND-SLIDE IN PERU.

Details of the Terrible Visitation.

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Lima under date of Aug. 14, furnishes full details of the great land-slide in Peru on the 31st of July, on the route of the Oroya Railroad:

"The slide took place in the valley skirted by the railway embankment, about sixty-three and a half miles from Lima, and one mile beyond the old town of Matucana, on the left bank of the River Rimac. At this point a narrow gorge intersects the valley at right angles, running back at a very steep inclination until it ends in a plateau of about a mile in depth and half a mile wide, surrounded by high walls of *schist*, partly decomposed and mixed with a brownish clayey earth. This table-land is occupied by a number of small cultivated estates, watered partly by natural springs falling over the face of the surrounding cliffs, and partly by a large aqueduct, six feet in width, the excess of water filtering through the soil and finding an outlet in the narrow gorge leading to the river.

"Various small slides have previously occurred, due to the softening of the lower strata by percolation; the weight of the superincumbent mass of earth and small rock being superior to the resistance of the inclined clayey strata, consequently giving way. The appearance of the plateau, seen from its outer brink, 1,500 feet above the level of the Rimac, is that of the crater of an extinct volcano, so high and steep are the walls of the basin in which it lies.

"The disaster, which occurred at 5 p. m., was undoubtedly the result of the softening of the soil. At that hour, a rumbling sound was heard in Matucana, and a slight vibration of the ground felt by the inhabitants. This was supposed to be a slight earthquake, and many have attributed the catastrophe itself to one of those wonderful and inexplicable throes of nature. They had, however, confounded cause with effect. The sight viewed from the opposite side of the valley must have been one of awful grandeur. Unfortunately, none who saw it lived to tell the tale. An ocean of mud, earth, and stones poured through the narrow mouth of the gorge, dashed through the river-bed more than a thousand feet across the valley, and hurled millions of tons of material up the opposite side. The earth-wave extended 300 feet above the river-bed and then subsiding, formed a solid dam across the valley, apparently 1,500 feet long and as many in width. It obliterated the mule-road on the right bank, overwhelming six men and one woman, with the animals they rode."

Writing on the 5th ult., a correspondent furnishes a few additional facts:

"At present writing the inhabitants of Lima are in danger of a serious inundation. The land-slide, which was an immense mountain leaving its base with a fearful noise, passing across the narrow valley and crashing up against the opposite side, formed a wall of earth, rocks, and debris in the bed of the river, 108 feet high. This obstruction is being gradually undermined by the accumulating waters, and it is thought by the engineers of that section of the works of the railway that on Thursday next the torrent will have swelled to a greater height than the improvised barrier, and will break through, carrying all before it, and rushing down the fall of a mile and a half to Lima, will completely cover the lower portion of the city, after having inflicted incalculable damage on the estates bordering the course of the river. Active steps are being taken by the authorities of the city to protect the threatened district; the river walls are being strengthened, and the people, fully aware of the peril, are busily engaged in moving their valuables to the upper stories of their dwellings. It is calculated that 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth were displaced by the slide, and the cause is attributed to the gradual loosening of the foundation of the hill by the filtration of the mountain-streams coursing down its sides. Ten persons in all are known to have perished."

Workingmen in New Zealand.

An Auckland (New Zealand) paper says: "For some time attention has been occasionally drawn to the fact that laboring men in the Canterbury Province had been in the habit of going to their daily work in carriages. The Province of Auckland is not a whit behind Canterbury in this respect. For several weeks a party of men employed in baling hay for the market, on a farm in the Tamaki district, have indulged in the luxury of riding every morning to their work in a trap with cushioned seats. They have been earning on an average 7s. 6d. per diem, and a few days ago they waited upon their employer, and represented to him that it would be necessary for them to receive at least 10s. per diem in the future, as they could not keep up a horse and buggy upon less."

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Later intelligence from the scene of the accident yesterday to the express train from Vittoria for Madrid shows that the disaster was far more serious than was at first announced. The number of killed was seventeen, and seventy were wounded. Scarcely a person on the train escaped uninjured.

All the clauses of the bill increasing the powers of the Government have been adopted by the Cortes.

It is reported that Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has left his command and returned to France.

Several persons who took an active part in the insurrection at Alcoa, have been tried and condemned to death.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—A report is current that the Intransigente Deputy Galvez has placed crews, numbering in all 1,000 men, upon the frigate New Mancia and the steamer Fernando el Catasio, and that these vessels have sailed for Cartagena or Torrevieja.

The Intransigentes made another sortie from Cartagena yesterday, and met with more success than on the day before. They captured a number of mules and several pieces of artillery. They also burned the fascines of the works of the Government forces.

Various bodies of Republican troops in the north are about to take united action against the Carlists.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Verdun was evacuated by the German troops this morning. Immediately after they had left the streets were filled with rejoicing residents, and numberless French flags were displayed from the buildings.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Makes Its Appearance in Memphis—The Scourge Unabated at Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 13.—For two days past, rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever in this city have prevailed. The officers of the Board of Health were reticent and non-committal on the subject; but at a meeting of that body, this afternoon, at which there were present nearly all the prominent physicians of the city, the following address was prepared:

To the Citizens of Memphis:

We regret to announce to the public that yellow fever exists in our city. It is confined to a few blocks in the northwestern portion of the city, and we trust that it will not become epidemic. We have instructed our Secretary to make daily report of deaths from this and other causes, and we will from day to day furnish such information concerning the progress of the disease as we deem necessary. Up to this time there has been about thirty deaths from this disease since the 1st instant.

By order of the Board of Health.

(Signed) J. H. NUTALL, Secretary.

The infected quarter is known here as the Pinch, and is principally composed of tenement houses occupied by Irish families. So far there has been but one case south of Poplar street. There is but little excitement as yet, but the publication of the foregoing in the morning will doubtless cause many to leave the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator West, of Louisiana, received the following dispatch to-night from the Mayor of Shreveport:

"The people are panic-stricken. All that could have left. The poor are nearly all on our hands. No money in the City Treasury. All pecuniary aid will be thankfully received. Fever increasing."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—L. M. Jackson, telegraph operator at Shreveport, died to-day. Mr. Rae, the telegraph manager, is not expected to recover.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

RACES AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 13.—The week's racing over the Association Course terminated to-day with three very good races. The first, a mile and a quarter dash, was won by Grinstead's b. f. The Gleaner, beating Lampi and Kavanaugh in 2:21¾.

The second race, mile heats, was won by Grinstead's b. c. by War Dance, beating Boyd's Nellie Gwyn, Reynolds' Elsie, and Knight of Lexington. Time, 1:55¾.

The third race, a dash of three miles, was won without any trouble by Grinstead's b. f. Waverly, beating Cadwallader's Fanny M. more than a hundred yards. Time, 5:58¾.

Track very muddy on account of a heavy rain during the night and up to an hour before the race.

Next month there will be a trotting meeting held at the same course by the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeding Association. The stakes are already filled, and good racing is expected. One stake is $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At Prospect Park to-day there was a large attendance. In the first race, a dash of one mile for $500, all ages, nine started. Hitchcock's chestnut filley, Quits, entered just before the start, and sold in the field, took the lead and kept it to the close, and won the race in 1:45, beating M. A. B. Carriboo's Maid of Orange and Camden.

The second race was a handicap for all ages, purse $900, two and a quarter miles. This was won easily by Village Blacksmith in 4:08, beating Ranson, Chickabiddy, Utica, and Mildew.

The third race was for the consolation purse, $400, one and a half miles. Five started. Coffee's gray Lightning Colt won in 2:41¾, beating Lizzie Lucas, Quits, Gerald, and Chickabiddy.

The fourth race was a hurdle handicap, purse $500, two miles, over eight hurdles. Three started. Revenge, the favorite, threw Pepper, his rider, at the second hurdle. Impecunious at the time was forty lengths ahead of Blind Tom, the race then being between these two. Blind Tom, however, was driven up and caught Impecunious, both going over the last hurdle at the same time. Blind Tom then steadily took the lead, and beat Impecunious by a length. Blind Tom's time was 4 minutes. The hurdles were considerably higher than at the previous races, which accounts for Revenge throwing his rider.

BASE-BALL.

THE GAME AT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Base-Ball—Mutuals, 7; Philadelphias, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gov. Booth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The reception of Gov. Booth to-night, when he arrived from the Capital was a perfect ovation. Thousands of people assembled at the boat landing with music, and transparencies; Bonfires were kindled on Telegraph Hill and the houses on the line of the procession were illuminated. He was escorted by the enthusiastic multitude to Grand Hotel, where he made a speech congratulating the people on the complete victory over railroad monopoly. He referred briefly to Stanford's statement on Thursday, at Sacramento, that the bonds of the Company cannot be sold at the East or in Europe since the result of the election was made known. He said the bonds were worth as much now as ever, but if the credit of the Company depended on the pledge of the manhood and independence of the people of California, the sooner this credit was destroyed the better. About 6,000 people formed in procession and listened to the speech. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. Seldom has so grand a popular demonstration been witnessed in this city.

HORRORS ON SHIPBOARD.

Capture of a Slave-Ship, on which, Out of 300 Slaves, 250 Died of Small-Pox.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch has just been received at the Admiralty Office from the commander of the British steam-sloop Daphne, announcing the capture, in the Indian Ocean, near the Zychelle Islands, of a slave-ship, upon which there had been horrible suffering. The small-pox had raged on the ship, and out of 300 slaves taken on board 250 died. The remaining fifty were terribly emaciated from disease and want.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 13.—The following is the record of the Supreme Court to-day: Mary C. Worrell et al. vs. J. A. Patten et al.; motion for supersedeas to be allowed when rule of Court requiring the filing of abstracts and briefs shall have been complied with. Rising et al. vs. Carr; writ of certiorari allowed. McCoy vs. The People; on motion, transferred to civil docket. William A. Robinson vs. David Robinson; motion to dismiss appeal with 10 per cent damages allowed. O. & F. R. V. Railroad vs. J. P. Black et al.; leave asked to file copy of appeal bond as additional transcript, and certiorari allowed. J. H. Bissell et al. v. William Terry et al.; suggestion of diminution of record, and leave to file additional record and certiorari allowed. Motion made to strike certificate of evidence from the files.

The following young attorneys were admitted to the Bar: O. H. Bonner, F. M. Baker, N. Bacon, J. J. Dyer, William L. Douglas, R. M. Dorman, William H. Grimes, C. F. Gooding, A. F. Hills, J. Holdon, J. P. Harrah, C. A. Keller, T. R. Kershaw, O. G. Lovejoy, W. R. Moore, A. McDonald, J. B. McConnell, C. O'Neill, J. R. Prindarville, C. J. Thornton, L. J. White, J. H. Edwards, of Chicago, colored, was rejected. The Court found him deficient in general reading, and the student had never read any work on equity. This alone would defeat any applicant, as the rule of the Court requires thorough reading on this as of other subjects. The Court in a friendly way admonished the colored party, who was absent at the time, to try again.

The Court adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday next.

Suspension of an Ann Arbor Banking Firm.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—Miller & Webster, bankers, of Ann Arbor, made an assignment to day. Nothing yet known as to their liabilities or cause of failure.

Horse-Thieves Lynched in Louisiana.

NEW IBERIA, La., Sept. 13.—The Parish of Vermillion has been for years infested with cattle-thieves. The people have been unable to obtain redress by process of law, and last month organized a Vigilant Committee as a last resort. A large number of thieves and their confederates were given notice to leave within a specified time, but, instead of doing so, armed themselves, and threatened to destroy the Town of Abbeville. The Vigilantes pressed them, and they scattered. It is reported that three of the band were hung on Friday the 5th inst. On Wednesday night, the 10th inst., one of those who were endeavoring to escape was arrested under civil process at Brashear, and while en route here, was taken from the steamer Avery, at Jeanesville, by a squad of armed men, and hung in front of Dr. Dungon's residence, 3 miles above that town. All kinds of vague rumors are afloat here concerning the number executed, but no positive information can be obtained.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Further Testimony Before the Royal Commission—A General Concurrence in the Matter of the Election Fund—What the Opposition Propose to Prove.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—At the opening of the Royal Commission, yesterday, it was ascertained that several alterations had to be made to the official report of D. H. McMullen's evidence. This done, the witness was not discharged until again submitted to a rigid cross-examination at the hands of the Premier, who did not succeed in affecting his testimony in any way, though his evident aim was to ascertain how G. W. McMullen got the copies of certain damaging telegrams, and what had become of them:

The Hon. J. C. Chapais, an ex-member of the Cabinet, was next placed on the witness stand, and, in common with several other previous witnesses, testified that what he knew of the Pacific scandal was wholly obtained from reading papers. Fred. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, one of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway, deposed that he had been Provisional Director in the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company, which had been organized on the principle that it should contain only British and Canadian interests; that it was antagonistic to the Pacific Railway; that he was made a Director of the Pacific Company while absent in England, and had no knowledge of who the instigator of this appointment was, though he had his suppositions. Besides himself, two other Inter-Oceanic Directors were placed on the Pacific Board. Witness agreed to go on the Board as a public duty and from patriotic motives only. His contributions to the election fund were as a member of a party, and in no way a consideration for railway interests.

D. McInnis, of Hamilton, another Director of the Pacific Railway Company, admitted spending money in that city for election purposes, which he swore he did of his own accord, but not as a price of being on the Pacific Board.

Senator Cochrane, in his evidence, admitted that the firm of which he was a member had contributed to the last election fund, which they had been in the habit of doing previously. The fact is worthy of note that both Cumberland and Innis, two Directors of the Pacific Company, admitted before the Commission that they had been placed on the Board by Sir John A. Macdonald. He had acted as attorney without legal authority. This goes to prove the accusation made at the time, that the Company was a mere committee of Government nominees. In the evidence it was not elicited whether Cumberland, Innis and Hall had made good their claim to the Directorship by the actual deposit of $76,000 each, or whether the credit of the Company was launched, as is believed, on the credit of Sir Hugh Allan, with Government backing.

The refusal of the Commission to permit Sir Hugh Allan to be represented by counsel gives rise to much comment. The appearance yesterday and to-day of Judge Ramsey, Allan's counsel points to the correctness of the opinion prevailing, that Sir Hugh would not be examined, but that his sworn statement, some weeks ago published in the newspapers, would be accepted as his contribution to the evidence upon which the Commissioners will found their report.

The Royal Commission resumed its inquiry at 11 o'clock to-day. Before being dismissed Senator Cochrane testified that on several occasions before the Pacific contract of 1872 was signed, the Hon. Mr. Pope told him that on no account would Americans be allowed to have anything to do in the matter.

Mr. Hamel, a Quebec merchant, a friend of the Government, persisted in the statement that he knew nothing whatever of the arrangements referred to in Huntington's aspersions, and thought the personal friend of the Government had never conversed with them on the subject. He, however, admitted his knowledge of the fact that between $5,000 and $6,000 were expended on the constituency of Kalaurska, supplied by friends of the Government in Quebec. He was not aware whether Sir Hugh Allan employed any of that money.

E. R. Burke, of one of the Lower Provinces, had his name entered as a defaulting witness. This closed the business of the day, with the exception of the signing of depositions, which took place later in the day.

It will be noticed that all the important Government witnesses admit their knowledge that large sums of money were expended in different municipalities in the interest of the Ministerial candidates, but claim that this money was contributed by friends of the Government in these places. It is understood that the Opposition will be prepared to show in the course of time that the money advanced by the Ministerial supporters was previously sent to trustworthy supporters, by Allan and the Government, to be subscribed, as appears by evidence to have been done. Time will tell, however.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—The Investigation Commission met at 11 to-day to close the depositions made yesterday. Senator Cochrane added to his testimony that, in the fall of 1872, the Hon. Mr. Pope repeatedly assured him that the Government were unanimously determined upon the exclusion of Americans from the Pacific Railway.

The testimony of Hale, Cumberland, and McJunes was read and signed. Mr. McJunes wished to make an addition to his deposition. He said he had seen in the papers that he was to receive $50,000 in stock of the Canada Pacific Company. No such proposal or promise was ever made to me by Sir Hugh or any one else.

Mr. Hamel was examined, and testified in French. He did not know why he had been put on the list of witnesses. Knew nothing about the matter.

Edward R. Burpee was next called, but did not appear.

SPRINGFIELD.

Amount of Harper's Defalcation $106,748.19—Additional Facts Regarding the Case—Harper's Probable Successor—State-House Contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—The exact amount of the defalcation of Collector Harper was ascertained to-day, if the vouchers on file in the office are duplicates of those sent to Washington. It is found that the cash defalcation is $85,300; stamps, $1,948.19. Harper admits that he received from parties who had compromised suits which the Government had instituted against them in all $19,500, making a total of $106,748.19. The last item is not shown on the books of the Collector's office, as it was no part of his duty as Collector. It is not certain, therefore, the amount given above is correct, and it cannot be verified until the constitution of all the suits brought by the Government is ascertained. The parties engaged in the investigation are still anxious to show that they are in nowise to blame for the defalcation, and have given out just such evidence as will show that the Government and its officials had been after Harper for a long time; but this does not change the fact that they did not detect him until he had gotten the "swag" and decamped. Mr. Yaryan who was in this city three times within the last three months, specially to look after Harper's books, is especially anxious to escape his share of the responsibility; and, in this connection, it is rumored that, when he was in this city in July, he was a candidate for Deputy-Commissioner, and so stated to Mr. Harper. Mr. Harper, of course, was glad to hear it, and assured Mr. Yaryan that he could bring all the Illinois delegation to his support, and it is further said that his examination of Harper's books for that month, if made at all, was casual, and in his visit to Pekin he was not as determined to collect the taxes from the distillers as it has been made to appear, and at that time he recommended that they have twenty days in which to pay. What all this means I do not undertake to say. It seems, also, that Mr. Collom, last June, went to Washington to intercede for the distillers; but, against Mr. Collom's and Mr. Yaryan's intercession, the Government ordered the peremptory collection of the back taxes. These were taxes under the old law, which expired in August, 1872, against the distilleries, and not taxes on distilled liquors, for these are paid with stamps sold by the Collector, and then it was that Harper was forced to borrow his $46,000 to square up his accounts, and on the 1st of August his books showed him square. During August he collected $106,802.11. He deposited $4,460 only. The difference he placed where it would do the most good. Mr. Smith has three certificates, two for $5,000 and one for $3,000, dated July 14, 1873, payable Jan. 1, 1874. The bank has been notified not to make payment of them until it is ascertained if they represent the Government. Mr. Smith held no official position, it is said, under the Government, but was simply the clerk of Mr. Harper.

The succession to Mr. Harper, it is believed, is already settled in favor of Gen. Bates, although Col. Merriam, of Tazewell County, is looming up. The latter is strongly supported by Gen. McNulta, who knows that unless he can dispose of Col. Merriam before the next Congressional election, that he (McNulta) would stand no chance to be his own successor. Col. Merriam is a large farmer, and controls that element in McNulta's district. Thus his anxiety.

The contract of Smith & Eastman, the Chicago firm who bid off the plastering of the new State-House for $50,080, was forwarded to them to-day, with a request to complete and file their bonds at once. It is supposed that they will refuse to do it. Should they do so, it would involve readvertising, or it would pass to the next highest bidder, whose bid is $124,000.

Gov. Beveridge to-day appointed F. G. Petrie County Judge of Ogle County, vice Aaron Barnum, deceased, and J. C. Boyle, of Randolph County, Trustee of the Southern Insane Asylum, in the place of John Stevenson, resigned.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer James Howard on the Mississippi—The Boat Scuttled and Sunk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 13.—We have another steamboat disaster to record, but not so serious as many that have been reported from this point. The splendid steamer James Howard, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, caught fire in her hold at Commerce, Mo., yesterday, at noon, or a little later, when the hatches were closed, and an effort made to extinguish the fire with steam. In the meantime, every passenger soon reached the land in safety, and much of the freight was removed to a barge. The night was spent in an effort to save the boat from burning, and this morning, as a last resort, she was scuttled. The steamer Eckert has gone to her relief, and, as the water is not deep and the boat lies straight, it is expected she will be easily raised. The First Clerk, who was in this city this afternoon, says that the origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A brief dispatch just received at the Associated Press office from Commerce, Mo., says: The steamer James Howard caught fire in the hull yesterday while lying at that place. The passengers and baggage were taken ashore safely, and the steamer was being scuttled, which was the only hope of saving her. No further particulars have been received. The Howard was the largest steamer on the Western rivers, being 3,300 tons burden. She was owned by Capt. B. B. Pegram and J. H. Chessing, of St. Louis, and James Howard, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and cost, two years ago, $160,000. She was insured in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, but for what amount and in what offices is not yet ascertained. She left here on Wednesday for New Orleans with 1,600 tons of freight and a barge in tow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Kenyon, Cox & Co., bankers and brokers in Wall street, suspended to-day. Daniel Drew was a special partner in the house, it is said, and rumor has it that the difficulties of the firm were caused by the operations in the interest of Drew.

The business of Kenyon, Cox & Co. was not the cause of their suspension, as they were carrying very few stocks compared to their usual complement. Only 3,000 shares were sold out under the rule to-day, and of this Lake Shore sold at 91@91¼. The real trouble has been large advances to the Canada Southern Railway, some of which are now beginning to fall due. Messrs. Kenyon, Cox, and Daniel Drew, and others, it is understood, loaned their paper to assist in completing the road, trusting to the further negotiation of bonds at London. Last Monday advices were received from London, stating that it was impossible, at present, to negotiate more bonds, and a consultation was held of parties in the interest of the Canada Southern. Kenyon, Cox & Co. resolved to suspend. A decline of 4½ cents in Wabash this morning was based on the supposition that the firm and their friends were large holders; but it appears that they had been relieving themselves for some time past, and hence there was comparatively little stock sold. In regard to the suspension of Mr. Cox, when questioned this afternoon, he said the Canada Southern Railway owes $2,250,000, and has $3,250,000 of first mortgage bonds of its own and connecting roads. As late as last Monday favorable advices were received by cable in regard to the placing of bonds abroad. A difficulty had occurred very suddenly, and occasioned as much surprise to Mr. Drew as to any one. Cox denied that there was any foundation for the Wall street rumor that Drew permitted the suspension of the firm for some ulterior object. He said Drew had, thus far, acted fairly and honorably in the matter, and would, could he have foreseen the complications three weeks ago, have prevented the suspension by converting some of his assets into cash. Cox said the notes of the Canada Southern Railway to the amount of $1,500,000, bearing indorsement of himself and Drew, will mature within thirty days, beginning to-day. Although they could not be met immediately, he believed that every creditor would obtain one hundred cents on the dollar. Wealthy men who are interested in the railway, although they might at first be unwilling to make sacrifices for the benefit of the poorer stockholders, would eventually lift it up and make the project successful. He insisted especially that it would be an act of folly for holders of bonds to sell them at a sacrifice because of the present excitement. Parties connected with the Canada Southern Railway are among the richest and most influential railroad men of the country, including John F. Tracy, Milton Courtright, Hadley Dillon, and Wm. L. Scott. One Wall street writer says Daniel Drew is a general partner in the house; that he has frequently quibbled and compromised when caught by some of the cornering operations of Wall street, but this is the first time he has actually suspended. It is stated he took this course by urgent advice of his counsel, who advised him to stop immediately so as to learn the exact position of affairs. The troubles of Kenyon, Cox & Co. are supposed by many to date back to the ancient transactions of Danniel Drew in the famous Northwest corner of last year, in which Drew was worsted. He is said to have permitted Kenyon, Cox & Co. to pay up the difference on stocks, and as the firm, according to rumor, have not been able to get settlement with Drew, a contributive cause of suspension therefore existed.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Cars Thrown from the Track on the Northwestern Road by a Broken Rail—Fatal Collision on the Pennsylvania Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 13.—At 1 o'clock this morning, a broken rail, a mile this side of Caledonia, threw from the track and overturned down an embankment the Pullman sleeper and two passenger-cars of the train which left Chicago at 9:30 p. m. yesterday. Though two of the cars were turned completely over, the train was held together by the Miller coupling, and, with the aid of the air-brakes, the locomotive and baggage-car, remaining on the track, stopped almost instantly. Men, women, and children were hustled about pretty lively, and many somewhat bruised, including Col. S. V. Shipman and Edward Sumner, of this city, but no one was hurt badly or bones broken. The preservation of the passengers' lives is almost miraculous. Among the persons receiving injuries worth mentioning were Mrs. Peebles, of Baraboo, badly bruised on the side and on the head; Mrs. J. B. Robbins, of Menominee, shoulder dislocated. Supt. J. H. Stewart, whose headquarters are here, was immediately informed of the accident, and sent relief from Beloit, and with cars obtained there and of the down train sent the passengers on their way as soon as the track was clear, providing them a breakfast here between 8 and 9 o'clock, the train being only four hours and a half late.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 13.—Shortly before 6 o'clock this morning a frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one mile east of Wilmore, by which one man was killed and several wounded. All trains east and west were delayed, and a large amount of property was destroyed. The accident was unmistakably the result of violations of regulations in reference to opening and closing switches from the main track. At the point named a freight train bound East was switched from the main track to a middle siding, according to orders, so as to allow the Philadelphia express, which left that city at 4:40 p. m. yesterday to pass. A westward-bound freight train came darting along. Before the switch at the east end of the siding could be turned to the main track the westward train ran on the siding, and collided with the train which was lying there. About the same moment the Philadelphia express passenger train came along, and passed safely until the rear of the sleeping-car was reached, when one of the cars of the eastward-bound freight struck it and badly wrecked it. One lady who occupied a seat in the rear car received a number of bruises from flying debris, but was not seriously injured. The express train was not seriously damaged, but the escape from destruction was almost miraculous. The engineer of the westward freight-train, William Green, a resident of Altoona, was caught in the cab of his engine and received such injuries as to cause death instantly. The engineer and fireman of the eastward train were also injured badly, but not fatally. Three locomotives—one pusher and two engines—were almost totally destroyed. A number of freight-cars were also demolished. The different tracks around the siding and the ground for a considerable distance were torn up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Philadelphia dispatch says the Philadelphia express, which left Pittsburgh at 5 p. m. yesterday, met with a serious accident. When 10 miles west of Cresson, two freight-trains, one moving on the main track and one on the siding, came in collision just as the express was passing on the other main track. One of the freight-engines was thrown off the track, and raked the side of three rear Pullman cars, throwing the last one off the track, and crushing it badly. The passengers were thrown in all directions, but none killed. Mrs. William Sheets, an old lady residing in Indianapolis, was badly but not dangerously bruised and cut. The engineer of one of the freight-trains was killed, and the other engineer and his fireman were badly hurt.

CANADA.

A Young Rope-Walker Experiments at Niagara Falls—The Macdonald-Pope Letters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—A country boy at Niagara Falls yesterday crossed the river on a rope during a gale and performed several gymnastic feats, rivaling professional rope-walkers.

The Press Association of this Province meets at London during the Provincial Fair.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—A claim is pending against the corporation to the amount of over $1,000,000 arising out of appropriation for the maintenance of the park.

Notice is posted in the Post-Office containing a fac-simile of the envelope addressed to the Hon. John Young, containing the Macdonald-Pope letters. The notice contains a rehearsal of the circumstances under which the letter was taken, and offers a reward of $500 to any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the thief.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SEAL-LOCK QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The seal-lock controversy has been temporarily settled by the adoption of the patent of Miller, an expert of Philadelphia. The Committee hesitated several hours between this and the patent of the Buffalo inventor, but promptly rejected the specimen offered by the American Seal-Lock Company, whose patent has been in use by the Treasury Department for about two years, and for the readoption of which it is alleged certain mysterious influences are at work.

HARLAN AND THE BACK-PAY.

Ex-Senator Harlan editorially denies, in the *Chronicle*, this morning, that he has drawn his back-pay. He says that he voted in the Senate steadily against the proposition to increase the compensation of Senators and Representatives, and at the close of the session, which was also the close of his Senatorial term, he settled up with the Government under the old law, at the previous rates of pay, and has never since applied for or received one dollar of the back-pay grab.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President has appointed Alexander R. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Henry D. Cooke, resigned.

Rape Case at Circleville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—Robert Coachman, colored, was brought before Mayor Miller to-day, charged with attempting to commit a rape on Rebecca A. Woodruff, white. The evidence produced showed that Coachman, with two white men, forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Woodruff at 4 in the morning, and while the white men held her the negro attempted to accomplish his base design, but was frustrated by the appearance of a relation of the female. The white men both fled before a warrant was issued. Coachman was bound over to court in the sum of $300.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Testimony of New York Merchants and Railroad Men Before the Congressional Committee—Want of Storage Accommodations at the Seaboard—Arguments in Favor of the Improvement of the Water Routes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Senatorial Committee on Transportation were in session to-day. Senator Windom presided. Mr. Hayes, General Manager of the Blue Line, made a supplementary statement. After showing that local traffic in short hauls costs more in proportion than traffic in long hauls, he said the through lines, in order to cheapen transportation to the producer and consumer, were compelled to inaugurate a system of through freightage. In reply to questions with regard to receipts given without guaranteeing amount contained in the car, Hayes said there are many points at which railroad companies are too poor to build warehouses. Private persons own these warehouses, and sometimes the land around them, and are purchasers of produce. They handle and load their own property when it arrives at its destination. It passes from the hands of the railroad companies into the hands of persons not connected with the roads; therefore the companies neither weigh in or out. From an elevator owned by the railroad company, in loading a given quantity, and sending it to Boston or any other point where the company owned an elevator it is weighed out by the company. They have guaranteed weights, deducting 1 per cent for shrinkage. It was Hayes' opinion that if a company could receive and discharge, they should assume the shrinkage, so as to deliver the quantity loaded at its value. He also said that New York must build elevators to meet the competition of other seaport towns, otherwise New York must lose its business. Many of the railroads centering in New York end in Jersey, while the New York Central ends in New York. There is consequently a difference of opinion as to what point can be called New York. The railway companies claim that New York is where the road ends—from where they discharge into barges in five-carload lots, and delivered to any ship, warehouse, or inspection yard, whether in New York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These barges are controlled entirely by persons outside of the railroad companies. The expenses of this ranges from 60 cents to $1 per ton, for which neither the producer nor consumer pays anything. This is one of the Credit Mobilier arrangements by which companies pay, but get nothing in return. The railroad companies are compelled to compete with other lines centering in other towns. Hayes read a brief paper, showing that no section of the country is more prosperous than the Western country, notwithstanding the cries of oppression of railway monopolies.

A delegation from the Cheap Transportation Association made statements with regard to railroad monopolies, their control of water fronts, and their legislative jobbery.

Mr. Walker, Statistician of the Produce Exchange, said that the most promising competing routes will be through the Central of New York and through the St. Lawrence route when the canals are enlarged. The State of New York must be prepared to meet competition by the St. Lawrence at a rate not to exceed 10 cents per bushel from Chicago to Montreal. The remedy for exorbitant rail rates is the improvement of water routes and increased facilities by rail. Many lines are now doubling their tracks, and they can scarcely do so fast enough. The canals since 1837 have transported over $7,000,000,000 worth of property, and have produced a revenue sufficient to pay for themselves. The tonnage of the canals for twenty-three years has been more than double the tonnage of all the vessels entering the port of New York. The greatest capacity of the canals to move property Eastward is 4,000,000 tons. A lock should be able to accommodate a boat of 2,400 tons.

The Railroad Fight in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 13.—The railroad fight reopened early this morning, and the offices were all at once besieged by buyers. The Hannibal & St. Joe and Missouri Pacific made common cause during the day against the North Missouri. The Chicago rate remained at $7.50, the lowest figure of yesterday's reduction to that point, but the fare to St. Louis was cut down to $4, and some tickets sold at $3. The rate to Cincinnati, Louisville & Indianapolis was also reduced. Tickets were in great demand. Every firm of the city received dispatches from their customers throughout this State and Missouri ordering the purchase of tickets. Thousands of applications were received by telegraph and mail, but the railroad agents endeavored to evade the sale to speculators. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River Railroads did not recede from their regular rates, though every effort was made to get them in the fight. Ticket Agents, A. E. Ford, Grosis, Dawes, and Parker held a conference about dark, and agreed to restore the regular rate. The cut on local fare last night between Kansas City and St. Joe was made by the Hannibal & St. Joe and Missouri Pacific, to punish the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad for assisting the North Missouri; and the Chicago reduction was made by the latter road to retaliate on the Hannibal & St. Joe for joining the Missouri Pacific. It is believed the war is now over.

POLITICAL.

Oregon Republicans Indorse J. Hipple Mitchell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The following is the resolution of the Oregon Republican State Convention alluded to in the dispatch last night:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the misfortune, faults, or short-comings of J. H. Mitchell, United States Senator from this State, in his early life, we neither apologize nor pass judgment upon, nor justify him, but express the unqualified belief that, by his many years of consistent, upright, and honorable conduct in this State, he has outlived any imputations cast upon him; that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State have entire confidence in his integrity, ability, and patriotism, and that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

Minnesota Grangers and the Advanced Railroad Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Merchants and shippers here are bitter in expressions concerning the advance of freight rates by railways, denouncing it as outrageous, and taking advantage of the necessities of the country caused by large crops, low water in the river, and the proposed early closing of the Lake Superior route. If the feeling here prevails over the State, the Grangers will elect the next Legislature and find a way to regulate rates and fares. The advance at this time inaugurates a contest which will result in no good to the capital invested in railroads, and may injure other interests.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Stanford Hopkins addressed a meeting of workingmen in the shops of the Central Company, at Sacramento, yesterday, on the subject of the recent election. The people having decided against railroad bonds, the bonds of the Company are therefore not saleable at the East or in Europe, and construction must be stopped. Many workmen have been discharged, and others must follow. It is not the intention of the Company to remove the shops from Sacramento.

Gov. Booth has been tendered a public reception to-night by the people of this city.

A Question of Veracity.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—Senator Thurman utterly denies the statement of Senator Morton, at Dayton, that he requested Mr. Morton to withdraw his motion to strike out of the Salary bill the clause increasing the salaries of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. He says that he did not say one word to Mr. Morton about that motion. He will notice this and some other points of Mr. Morton's speech next Tuesday at Batavia.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 13.—Indications thicken that if any preferable candidates are nominated there will be a break from the Republican ranks on two or three of the regular candidates; also, that Gov. Washburn will receive very considerable support outside of the Republican ranks.

People's Ticket in Brown County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Sept. 13.—At a meeting for consultation held by representative men of this (Brown) county, irrespective of old party lines, it was agreed that a People's Mass Meeting be held in this place on Saturday, the 27th instant, to nominate a People's ticket. The dying Democracy have nominated a county ticket, which we have no doubt we will defeat at the polls.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Card From Prof. Wise—The Graphic People to Try Again—A Philadelphia Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Prof. Wise publishes a card defending his theory of an easterly air-current, and announcing his readiness to start for Europe at any time in a gas-tight silk balloon. He also censures attempts to turn a great scientific experiment into an enterprise for money-getting.

Meantime, the *Graphic* people are arranging for the construction of a silk balloon for Prof. Donaldson, while the Philadelphia *Herald* announces a balloon enterprise in that city on an entirely new plan of inflation and construction, with no charge to the public.

A California Murderess.

A witness against the youthful Mrs. Gerbach, for murdering her aged husband at Martinez, California, testifies: "She made all the attempts at poisoning herself. She put the laudanum in a coffee-cup an hour before dinner, and set another cup in that to cover it up. Her plan was to stupefy him and then pry his mouth open and pour more laudanum down his throat. She gave him the croton oil also." The old man, however, was tough, and one of the woman's paramours had to shoot him.

How He Got His Presents Back.

A young man in Lawrence, Mass., who was paying attention to a girl, gave her some trinkets as tokens of his affection, including a ring, bracelets, earrings, etc. Seeing her the other evening with "another feller," he walked up and demanded his love-tokens back, and—being a special police officer—informed her that if she did not comply he would take her to the police station. She surrendered the baubles.

SINGULAR CEREMONIES.

Queer Exercises at the Dedication of a Church.

A Synagogue Consecrated in a Lively Manner.

Auction Sales of "Honors," Dancing, Strauss' Music, and Beer.

Dr. Messing Takes Exceptions to the Proceedings, but Is Not Heeded.

The congregation Beth Hamidrosh Ubne Jacob (the Great House of Learning of the Sons of Jacob), consisting of Polish Israelites, consecrated their new Synagogue yesterday. The building is 50x57 feet, of brick, with stone trimmings, and in the Moorish style of architecture. The front is particularly neat, having several small towers, and over the large entrance is a stone urn, bearing the name of the congregation, while the whole is surmounted with stone tablets, on which are inscribed the Ten Commandments. Mr. H. Bewold was the architect.

The members of the congregation assembled at their old house of worship, a dark and dingy room, at

NO. 106 PACIFIC AVENUE,

at 9 o'clock, and the ceremonies were begun by the band playing a medley of popular airs. An auction was then commenced, at which the honor of carrying the different relics and objects belonging to the congregation in a procession to the new synagogue was sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

The honor of carrying the key of the new building was bought by a Mr. Barnard for the sum of $42.50; the honor of carrying the several Sepher Thoras (scrolls of the law) brought from $10 to $20 each. Other honors brought from $10 to $30 each.

After the auction was concluded, a delegation from Chebroh Ahabath Sholom (Congregation of Lovers of Pesce) entered the room, and Mr. Louis Lavie, in the name of that congregation, presented to the President, Mr. M. B. Ettleson, a large basket of beautiful flowers, a large wedding-cake, appropriately inscribed, and a heavy silver cup. Mr. Ettleson thanked them in a few appropriate remarks, and hoped they would use the articles presented with credit to themselves and honor to the donors.

AN AUCTION

was now again started, for the purpose of selling the honor of carrying the articles just presented. For carrying the cup, $10 was realized, and for carrying the wedding-cake, $5.

The procession was now formed. First came Hooley's Theatre Band, then seven men in single file, each bearing a Sepher Thora. They were followed by a gentleman with a basket of flowers, on which was standing a silver wine-cup. A gentleman with Esrig and Luluf (Apple of Paradise and Palm-twig) followed next, and after him came a man bearing two Shanvers (ram's-horns) on a silver plate. He was followed by a man with

AN ARMFUL OF BIBLES,

and another man with the wedding-cake, which he held high up in the air. A large number of gentlemen and boys concluded the procession. Arrived at the new building, the Cantor, Mr. Abraham Hirsch Glueck, and a tall man and a little boy, ascended the steps and chanted the Hebrew song, "Boruch Haboh" (Blessed be He that Comes). Mr. Joe Barnard, who had purchased the honor of opening the door at $12.50, now marched up, preceded by the band, and,

WITH A TWIST OF HIS WRIST,

the door of the synagogue flew wide open, and in pressed the large crowd waiting for admission, regardless of the efforts of half a dozen policemen. When all were in, a prayer was said, after which another auction took place, at which the honor of hanging a curtain before the Ohron Hakodesh (Ark of the Covenant) was purchased for the sum of $20. This curtain is made of heavy green damask, with red damask borders, and around all heavy fringes of gold. The cost of this curtain was about $150. While the curtain was being hung up, the Cantor and daett sang, "Chanukas Be th Hagneses" (song at the dedication of the Temple), after which the band played Strauss' waltz, "On the Blue Danube."

ANOTHER AUCTION

was then started, and the honor of lighting the Neir Domid (the Everlasting light) was purchased for the sum of $23. The band struck up a polka, during which the light was lit, and the lighter was greeted with great applause and a "tush" by the band for his great proficiency in holding the match to the burner.

An auction was now commenced for the honors of lighting the several chandeliers, which honors were purchased by ladies, who

PROUDLY MOUNTED THE LADDER

and held the lighted tapers to the burners. (It is said that these ladies, being unmarried, they labor under the belief that, by doing such a charity, the yearnings of their hearts would be fulfilled. When all the lamps were lighted the "Star Spangled Banner" was called for, and the band willingly responded.

AFTER A LITTLE MORE AUCTION,

at which sundry honors were disposed of at good prices, the Sepher Thoras were carried around the room to the music of the band, and at last they halted in front of the Ark of the Covenant.

Another auction was now held for the honors of depositing the Thoras in the Ark, and good prices were obtained. The Cantor and choir then sang "Ladavid Mismar" (To David a Song), after which the Thoras were placed in the ark by those that had purchased that privilege.

GENERAL REJOICING

now followed, the band struck up a waltz, and old men embraced each other and waltzed as artistically as Morlachi or Rigl. The Cantor then sang "Ovenncho Jomar" (If the law comes to rest, then speak —).

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing was then introduced. The reverend gentlemen first requested that the little children be taken from the synagogue, because it was impossible for any man to speak amid the cry of babies. His request being complied with, he commenced by saying that this temple was not built by the masons or carpenters alone.

TO MAKE IT A TEMPLE,

God's blessing had to be in the undertaking. The masons and carpenters had done their share of the work, and the proper sanctification was still missing to make it a house of worship. In olden time, at the time of Abraham, they called a place of worship a mountain, because on the mountain it was where God appeared in person, and on a mountain they were high above the daily life and turmoil of the earth. Isaac called it a field, because on a field was sown the seed which brought forth the fruit; in a house of worship the seed was sown, and according to the seed they planted the fruit would be.

JACOB CALLED IT A HOUSE,

because in a house families were living in peace and harmony, and a house it remained to the present time. Mountain, field, and house was a place to worship. On a mountain a man is supposed to be high above such excitements of daily life as had disgraced their proceedings to-day. Was this the way to carry on in a place where God should be? Did they show their appreciation of Him who reigned over us all by such proceedings? They should feel themselves nearer to Heaven in such a place, and not act as if they were in

THE COMMONEST DANCE-HOUSE.

The House of God should be a fruitful field, and if the seed sown was good the fruit would be equally excellent. Such seed as they had sown to-day could not bring forth good fruit, and he would have none of it. They may have acted and dedicated their church as was the custom in the old country, but now they were living in a more civilized and a more enlightened land. They had laid aside, when they came here, their long black gown and shaved off their long beards in consonance with the customs of this country. They were Americans, and

THEY SHOULD ACT LIKE AMERICANS.

They had erected a house not for themselves, but for God, and on entering that house they should lay aside all animosities, and become brethren in common. What will Christians say that had been present and seen them dedicating their house of worship with beer, wine, and cigars? He advised them to become more liberal in religious ideas, and not condemn those that dared to differ from them. As long as a man fears God, no matter what his religion, he was their brother, and should be treated as such.

He hoped the house would be rededicated and reasnotified as a mountain, field, and house, and whoever enters it would leave it refreshed in body and spirit.

They had spent much money, and built a beautiful house, but let them make money somewhere else, and devote this place to God and His glory.

THE BAND PLAYED A POLKA MAZURKA,

after which Mr. Stone was introduced. He said he was a Polish Israelite, and was proud of it, and he was proud of his brethren, and the manner in which they had consecrated their temple. They were a mountain themselves, and not only a field, but also the seed. "Jacob called a house of worship a house because there should be peace and harmony in a house," was the assertion of the previous speaker, but even Jacob's own sons could not agree, and so much contention was among them that they sold their own brother, Joseph. It was, therefore, not strange that some contention should exist among the Hebrews in this city, and that they should differ in the manner of dedicating their churches. Their intention was good, and that was all that was necessary. Some think they should worship God by bending their knees and

MAKING HOLY FACES.

Others think they should worship God with their strong arms and legs, and others think they should worship God in the style they had been doing. Every one should rejoice and praise God in the way it pleased him most. This day would be a memorable one in the annals of their history. They were

A CONGREGATION OF JEWS,

and there was no wrong in being one. Each one of them was controlled by a superior power, and they were teaching to-day religion to other nationalities, which would all in time bend their knees and worship the same God in the same language. Wherever and whenever money was needed for the service of God, they were always ready to give with full hands. Others were making a great fuss about their charity, kneel down, fold their hands, and make sad faces, but that was nothing but show. No matter how they conducted their ceremonies, their hearts had to be in it, and nothing else.

AT THE CONCLUSION

of this speech, many came forward and liberally subscribed to the building fund, among them several ladies, and particularly noticeable were several young girls, who subscribed $5 and $10 each.

The band again played some dance-music, and some old men, catching the spirit, began to twirl around at a lively pace. This time they were promptly checked by the President, who thought dancing was unbecoming in a house of worship.

It being now about 5 o'clock p. m., the ceremonies having already continued for the last eight hours, and there being no chance of their coming to a conclusion before midnight, our reporter, being faint from hunger, was compelled to leave, there being no other refreshments to be had except wine, beer, and liquors, which were served in the basement.

THE COURTS.

Judge Gary's Opinion of Some Chancery Bills.

Ejectment Suit---Beane and Puffenberger Indicted.

Bankruptcy Proceedings---County Court Items---The Courts in Brief.

Maria Goldbeck, of this city, filed a bill in the Superior Court on Saturday against her husband, Carl Goldbeck, for separate maintenance and injunction. Complainant is 60 years of age, and, when a widow, married defendant in Prussia thirty-one years since. The bill, which is filed by Brandt & Hoffman, is replete with sentimental expressions, complainant averring that his treatment rendered the home "cheerless and desolate," and made a "severance of the nuptial tie" a thing to be seriously thought of, the climax being reached when she was bounced from the house to make room for a successor, and sent to "seek shelter elsewhere, wherever she could find those who, induced by the ties of blood or the impulses of sympathy, would offer a refuge to an aged and helpless woman." The epic winds up with a pathetic review of the defendant's worldly effects, and a heartrending appeal for a weekly allowance. As Judge Gary said the other day, when he read the bill, "A little more law and a little less New York *Ledger* would be an improvement in the drawing up of some of the chancery bills of the Superior Court."

EJECTMENT SUIT.

A suit in ejectment was on Saturday commenced by Harriet Terrill, formerly Harriet Chamberlain, T. L. Terrill, her husband, Jane Patton, formerly Jane Chamberlain, A. F. B. Patton, her husband, Mary A. Herbert, formerly Mary Chamberlain, S. M. Herbert, her husband, Susan Burt, formerly Susan Chamberlain, R. Burt, her husband, Laura Ann Chamberlain and Royal Chamberlain, her husband, Asher Chamberlain, Hannah Chamberlain, Rachel Chamberlain, and Gertrude Chamberlain, against Anson S. Piper. The premises in question are the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 37, 13, held by the plaintiffs in common.

BEANE AND PUFFENBERGER INDICTED.

The indictment presented by the Grand Jury in the case of the People of the State of Illinois against Edward Beane, the coal-car conductor, whose negligence caused the recent horrible accident on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, charges that said Edward Beane, being a conductor in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and being engaged as such conductor in running a certain train of cars with a locomotive-engine thereto attached, which said train of cars and engine were then and there running on the track of said Company, did feloniously make an assault upon one Roger J. Brass, being then and there a passenger in a certain passenger-car which was then and there being lawfully drawn along the track and line of said railroad company by another locomotive-engine, and that said Edward Beane did then and there, with gross and criminal negligence, guide, direct, and run the said train of cars and the engine thereto attached into the passenger-car aforesaid, in which Roger J. Brass was a passenger, and that said Edward Beane did then and there, by reason of the said guiding, directing, and running of said train of cars and engine thereto attached into said passenger-car, gave said Roger J. Brass fatal and mortal internal and external wounds and scalds in and upon the breast, face, chest, and abdomen of the said Brass, of which fatal wounds said Brass then and there died. The indictment closes: "And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said Edward Beane, did then and there unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously, carelessly, recklessly, and with gross and criminal negligence, kill and slay said Roger J. Brass, in manner and form aforesaid." A similar indictment was brought against Joshua Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal train.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Mark Campbell, hair-dealer, the Assignee on Saturday filed a report of sale of stock amounting to $3,194.98. R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, stated that he had great difficulty in disposing of the stock, it being old material and not made up in fashionable shapes, and the prevalent shades in the chignons were those least fashionable at present, "blacks" and "yellows."

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Henry Koeber, made a supplimentary report of sale of the effects of the bankrupt, realizing $4,314.45. The Assignee also made a report upon liens upon the estate.

In the case of J. M. Conlee, McClellan & Hodges presented their bill for professional services, amounting to $442.25, and an order was made on the Assignee to show cause in ten days why such bill should not be paid.

In the case of M. Dernham & Co., the Assignee reported the sale of the firm stock for $11,-88,018.85, and of the individual stock for $11,-436.15, both of which reports were approved.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Katharina Becker was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Nicklaus Becker, under an approved bond of $4,000.

Andrew McCord was appointed guardian of Harriet McCord under an approved bond of $150,000, and of Sealy and Ezra McCord under a bond of $300,000.

In the case of James Fitzgerald and Peter Basquell, charged with killing one Jacob Schmidt, near the Division street bridge, the grand jury brought in two indictments against both prisoners, of whom the former is arrested, charging murder in each, in one with a stone and in the other with kicks. In the case of Carl Lorenz, arrested for killing John Von Toffeller, an indictment for murder was returned. In the United States Circuit Court Sophia Istel commences a suit in assumpsit against James Warrack, the British Vice-Consul here, laying her damages at $8,000.

The Grand Jury returned yesterday 118 true bills, two being for manslaughter, two for murder, the balance for assaults, larcenies, robberies, and other minor crimes.

OUR ARTESIAN WELLS.

The West Park Commissioners' Experiment Not Successful.

Another Effort to Determine Whether the Supply of All the Wells Is from One Reservoir Is to Be Made.

Names, Locations, and Depth of All the Wells in Cook County.

Yesterday morning Mr. George W. Stanford, Mr. David Cole, and Mr. Charles Loding, of the West Side Park Commissioners, and a TRIBUNE reporter, met at Central Park for the purpose of examining into the effect of closing all the other artesian wells in the county, upon the flow of water from the one in Central Park. The owners of all the wells known to the Secretary, Mr. Loding, had been requested to shut down from Saturday evening until yesterday noon, and they all had signified their willingness to do so. In case the Central Park well should then show a marked increase of flow, the connection of the wells would be plainly shown, as, also, the fact that there were so many wells drawing from the same reservoir, as to materially reduce the supply from each; but if the well should show no marked change, it would not be conclusive evidence that the wells did *not* thus influence each other. The time during which they were to be closed was so short that the experiment could hardly be expected to prove a very satisfactory one. The Central Park well on Saturday had a flow only about 1 foot high through an inch nozzle, and the pressure to the square inch was practically nothing. On applying the gauge yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, it was found to show 2 pounds pressure to the square inch, and the flow was about 4 feet high above the surface of the ground from an inch nozzle. This showed some difference, though not a very marked one, considering that this well, when first sunk, used to throw a stream over 30 feet perpendicularly. On the whole it was considered that no considerable difference of flow could be expected, unless the other wells should be shut off for a week or ten days. As no owner could afford to lose the use of his well for so long a time, the Commissioners determined to ask that they be shut down to one-half their present capacity if practicable, or at least to shut off all waste, allowing no more to flow than is required for actual use, for two weeks. If there should be no increase of flow in the Central Park well in that time, the question will be definitely settled. Another way of determining whether they affect each other, or whether the loss is due to leakage in the seams and crevices of the lower strata, is for any one to sink a new well and tube it its whole depth, or to tube one of the old ones. The following is a list of the wells in this county:

Name.	Location.	Depth Feet.
Artesian Well No. 1	Chicago avenue	700
Artesian Well No. 2	Chicago avenue	700
Stock Yards No. 1	Stock Yards	1,300
Stock Yards No. 2	Stock Yards	1,200
Riverside	Riverside Hotel	700
County House	Jefferson	
Irving Park	Irving Park	
Rolling Mill	Rolling Mills	1,205
Indiana Street Distillery	West Indiana street	1,310
Lincoln Park	Lincoln Park	1,170
Douglas Park	Douglas Park	1,165
Central Park well	Central Park	1,120
Humboldt Park well	Humboldt Park	1,135
Maplewood well	North Boulevard	732
N. W. Distillery well	North Branch	1,200
J. Leicester's well	Elston road	732
Bickerdike's well	Elston road	711
G. B. Griffin's well	Palmer place	1,300
Kimball's well	Milwaukee avenue	853
John Gray's well	Milwaukee avenue	1,545
William Gray's well	Milwaukee avenue	1,200
Chicago Alcohol Works well	Kinzie st & W'n av	1,544
Reed's well	Chicago avenue	750
M. & St. P. well	Whisky Point road	1,175
N. W. Car Shops well	N. W. Car Shops	1,150
A. J. Moseley's well	Austin	1,345
M. Scoville & Co.'s well	Oak Park	1,620
Hyman's well	Riverside Boulev'd	
F. Sturges' well	Near Riverside	774
D. Gage's well	Riverside	1,200
Bridewell well	H. of Correction	1,350
J. V. Farwell's well	Franklin & Monroe	1,200
Hale's well	State & Washington	1,800
P. Palmer's well	Palmer's Hotel	1,170
Stager's well	State & Washington	1,800
J. J. Scammon's well	Wabash & Congress	1,230
Messrs. Wahl Bros., 2 wells	Glue factory, each	1,300

HYDE PARK.

What the Board of Trustees of that Thriving Suburb Accomplished at its Last Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday evening,—present, Messrs. Bonfield, Gras, Stebbings, and President Cady. The minutes of several past meetings were read and approved.

The several committees reported back the following bills, which were ordered to be paid: Andrew Wright, Sewer-Inspector, $125; Charles E. Pope, Village Clerk, $250; pay-rolls on street repairs, etc., $249.25; Nelson & Benson, Stony Island avenue, $5,000; total, $5,624.25.

Two warrants previously issued on the wrong funds were taken up, cancelled, and new ones issued.

Bills were presented to the amount of $829, and referred.

The Engineer reported in detail all the estimates and payments made on account of the Fifty-first street sewer, showing a balance due on its completion of some $11,000. The contractors, Beatty & Barker, gave notice that it will be ready for inspection and acceptance on Thursday.

Mr. Richardson and Paul Cornell personally appeared to seek some modification of the ordinance for the Madison avenue sewer. They wished it to extend only to Forty-ninth street, and to be of eighteen-inch pipe instead of two-feet brick, and Mr. Richardson proposed to advance the money to lay the pipe, and wait the action of the assessment. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. H. B. Bogue asked for action in regard to a sewer connection on Greenwood avenue, starting with eighteen-inch pipe at Fifty-first, north to Fiftieth, fifteen-inch thence to Forty-ninth, and twelve-inch to Forty-seventh street. The Engineer was instructed to prepare the plans and the Attorney to prepare the ordinance, both to report at the next meeting.

The Engineer reported that the last rain had filled up the Fort Wayne ditch again; that the Company had made quite a successful attempt to deepen their ditch, but had placed the earth so that it worked back again, and the money expended had been wasted.

The Attorney was directed to examine and report what power the Trustees have to compel said Company to fulfill their promises. If the right of way was granted them on express condition that they would construct a ditch along their road which would perfectly drain the adjacent lands, and they have failed to do so for thirteen years, what right have they to the right of way? The Trustees desire an answer to this question.

The Attorney was also instructed to prepare an ordinance to construct, by special assessment, a plank sidewalk on Forty-third street, from Grand Boulevard to the Illinois Central Railroad station.

Saloon licenses were ordered to Pearce & Benjamin, Charles La Fleur, Patrick J. Geary, Kinnally & Burke, Charles McGraw, Henry Wendt, Francis Abel, and Breene & Langan. Petitions were presented for saloon licenses from John Mason, H. Edwards & Son, Thomas W. Adams, Henry Larsen, August Busse, E. D. Tobin, Peter Schlund, Nicholas Neeb, Charles Frantz, John Lucio, William Mosler, Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, Hugo Good, Matthew McGraw, Theodore Ghoring, Carl Michaelis, Henry Traegar, William Culver, Edward Bluhm, and William Ryan. The fee for license is now fixed at $100.

Four remonstrances were presented by owners of property against granting the right of way to the Belt, Transfer, and Clearing-House Railroads along Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets, and were referred.

I. J. Vanderslip petitioned for sewer connections on Washington avenue.

The ordinance adopted March 25, 1873, for the issue of $80,000 water bonds was rescinded, there being found to be duplicate ordinances for the same bonds.

The petition of J. I. Bennett and Sleeper & Whiton, in relation to the extension of Washington avenue, was refused, the only way to extend being by regular legal condemnation.

C. M. Cady's subdivision of Block 24, Kimback's Addition to Hyde Park, was approved.

Adjourned to Friday, Sept. 19, at 7 p. m.

THE BEER SALOON OUTRAGE.

The Murderous Customer Still at Large---Probability of His Capture---Condition of the Victim.

The tragedy that occurred in Schwartz & Breitung's saloon, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, on Saturday night, still remains on the police records of the city as "unfinished business," the principal in the affair being yet unknown. Capt. Buckley stated yesterday evening that he had got hold of a clue to the would-be murderer, which he thought might lead to the discovery of his identity, if not to his capture. A large number of the most trusty men of the First Precinct are working on the case. It is certainly the hope of everybody that the Captain is not deceived in his confidence that the perpetrator of the outrage shall be apprehended.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the County Hospital yesterday, and, to his surprise, found the victim of the tragedy not only living, but rational, and apparently strong. The young man's name is Charles Bevenvolt, not Breckenthall, as reported in yesterday's papers. His boarding place is No. 264 Chicago avenue. He is but 17 years old, and is a native of Frankfort, in Germany. He informed our reporter of the circumstances attending the shooting, but, as they do not differ from those that were given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, they need not be restated. He said that he did not know his assailants, and called them "four duffers,"—meaning by that four loafers. Dr. Steele, the surgeon at the hospital, gave it as his opinion that the wound would, sooner or later, prove fatal. He probed it on Saturday night, and again yesterday morning, and thinks the ball has passed almost through the brain, and lodged above and back of the ear. This morning another operation will be performed for the purpose of removing the broken pieces of skull.

PERSONAL.

William G. Donnan, salary-grabber, had his pockets picked of $140 at the Iowa State Fair on Wednesday.

W. A. Smith, editor of the Kansas City *Evening News*, has become Cashier of the Kansas City National Bank.

Elisur H. Prindle, salary-grabber, has built a block at Norwich, N. Y., which is already known by the boys as "The Government Building."

William B. Allison writes from Vienna, under date of Aug. 22, that he and Mrs. Allison expect to leave Liverpool by the steamer of the 4th of October for home.

Oliver Applegate, after eight years' connection with the Indian affairs of Oregon, has resigned. Captain Jack thinks if he had resigned a couple of years ago there would have been no Modoc war.

Prof. J. C. Pickard, late Principal of the Milwaukee High School, has accepted the appointment of Professor of English Language and Literature in the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign.

In the Circuit Court at Danville, Ill., last week, Lola M. Douglas sued John B. Clifton for breach of promise to marry, and obtained $5,000 damages. The defendant had seduced her, and she has a baby about a month old.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, is 85 years old, still vigorous in body and in mind. Her maiden name was Sarah Josepha Buell. She has been a widow over since 1822.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., has made to the American Congregational Association the generous donation of $25,000 for the completion of the fire-proof library of the new Congregational House on Beacon street, Boston.

Stephen B. Elkins, the Congressional delegate-elect of New Mexico (with $3,750 back-pay since March 4), is from the town of Westport, Mo., and son of Philip D. Elkins, formerly a business citizen of that place, and well known prior to 1860.

In Connecticut, the question is being very pointedly put to Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, who was re-elected to Congress in April, "How about that back-pay?" It appears only too painfully evident that Mr. Kellogg deceived the people on the stump. He will not reasonably expect further favors at their hands.

Henry C. Murphy, who has for so many years been the Democratic chief in the New York Senate, will not be a candidate for renomination by a year or more ago it was supposed that the veteran Senator would come back. But his health is not good and—well, really there has been a good deal of sickness in Brooklyn lately. —*Albany Journal.*

A man calling himself T. E. Miller made his appearance in Fort Wayne, Ind., about three weeks ago, and opened a commission office. On the 4th inst. he disappeared, and it was found that he had committed forgeries upon banks of that city to the extent of $11,000 or $12,000. It is thought that Miller is the same party who played a similar game at Quincy, Ill., a short time ago.

One of the editors of the Green Bay *Advocate* found that, in making change, a bar-tender had passed one of those new counterfeit $500 notes on him. Editors cannot be too careful about scrutinizing change that is paid them, in cases where they buy so largely. We have been fortunate thus far, in that respect.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Jere H. Anderson, Deputy Treasurer of Howard County, Ind., left Kokomo for Indianapolis about two weeks ago, stating that he should return the next day, and has not since been heard of. His accounts are all right, and there is $600 due him on his salary; his morals were unexceptionable; and he was engaged to be married to a Kokomo lady on the 26th inst., going to Indianapolis for the purpose of being measured for a wedding-suit. As it is known that he had frequently carried large sums of money to Indianapolis, it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

On first hearing of the defalcation of Col. Harper, we wrote out a half-column article giving our impressions of the man, and his probable guilt. We had never seen the Colonel but once to known him, and, at that time, only for the space of two minutes. That was sufficient. If we had been in any way, by authority or responsibility, connected with his holding the position of Collector, we should have immediately moved for his dismissal. Our impressions were correct. But all who were acquainted with the Colonel had contrary impressions, and we suppressed the article. We have no sympathies for such easy-going scalawags in official positions.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.*

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

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CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are fraudulent and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1873.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, at their Engineer's office in Chicago, until noon, Sept. 25, 1873, for grading for a double track between Summit and Wilmington, in Will County, Illinois, Sections Thirteen (13) to Forty-three (43), both inclusive. Proposals are invited for portions of the above, from one to five miles in length. Contractors will be required to commence work on or before October 1, 1873, and give it their personal supervision until completed.

Sections 42 to 43 to be completed by Nov. 1, 1873; the balance to be completed by Dec. 1, 1873, except Sections 36, 41, 42, 43, and 43, which are to be completed by March 1, 1874.

Specifications and other information will be furnished at the Engineer's office, in Chicago.

E. T. BOOTH,
Chief Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROW'S OPERA HALL,
Madison-st., bet. Sheldon-st. and Bishop-court.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15,
VICTORIA C.
WOODHULL.

She will deliver her Startling and Thrilling Lecture entitled the

SCARE-CROWS OF SEXUAL SLAVERY.

Considering the late personal experiences of Mrs. Woodhull, there will be a great curiosity to see her, and to hear this new lecture. This will be her only appearance in Chicago. She has recently been speaking to crowded houses in other cities. Persons attending this Lecture will have an opportunity of getting a copy of her celebrated Suppressed Letter, "Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly," also a photograph of Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, Miss Tennie C. Claflin.

Tickets are now for sale at the West Side Library, 222 West Madison-st. Admission, 50 cents and 75. Be sure and purchase your tickets in advance, and to avoid the immense crowd in attendance on the evening of her lecture. Doors open at 7½; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. The Madison-st. cars pass directly by Grow's Opera Hall.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
MORE NEW AND SPARKLING FEATURES.
Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Brendon Linden, Master C. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. In active preparation, "Life on the Frontier," and the "Funny Mokes in a Fog."

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
GRAND RE-OPENING TO-NIGHT.
First time of the NEW BURLESQUE entitled
DEMON KING.
Brilliant entertainment by the superb Vaudeville Company, BLAND HOLT, LINA EDWIN, MARTENS FAMILY, E. S. FURDY, G. A. GARDNER, CASSELLI, BURG, BURTIS, and PRATT, CASSELLI, and a host of others.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.
Monday, Sept. 15, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Houses Crowded with the Fashion of Chicago. Third and last week of Bronson Howard's latest effort,
LILLIAN'S LAST LOVE,
Illustrative of Life in New York and Paris. Cast to the entire strength of the Company.
In Rehearsal, Bartley Campbell's beautiful Society Play, PEARL, OR LOVE AT LOG BRANCH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT, commencing Monday, Sept. 15, of "America's Tragic Queen,"
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Supported by the young Tragedian, Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM, in their great representation of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
During the week, MARIE ANTOINETTE and MARY STUART. ☞ Look out for Amy Robsart.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
FRENCHWOMEN,
A beautiful story of intense interest, translated from the great French work of Henri Mürger,
LA VIE DE BOHEME,
And presented with an admirable distribution of the principal characters.
In active preparation, an entirely new and original American Play, entitled "IMMOLATION."

GLOBE THEATRE.
The Grandest Spectacle of them all.
A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.
Introducing Palmer & Co.'s Grand Spectacular Organization. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Sciences and Art, 168 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.....Wednesday, Sept. 24
WELSHMAN.....Saturday, Oct. 11
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfortand convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $70 currency; Second Cabin, $35 currency; Steerage, $20 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $18. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Pier 44 and 47, North River.
Greece.....Sept. 20. | Spain.....Oct. 11.
Egypt.....Sept. 27. | Italy.....Oct. 18.
France.....Oct. 4. | Greece.....Oct. 25.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $100 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $25, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian ports at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.
STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamships will sail from Pier N, North River, foot of North Moore-st, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 29.
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all ports of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports cent. $30; west, $25. Continental ports same as by regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner Lasalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.....15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
R. R. COBB, President.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.
Harvard University,
1873-74.
Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.
The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to graduates of other institutions.
The next terms in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 24, for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.
The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1872-73) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 25 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary,
Cambridge, Mass.

Family and Day School,
NEW YORK CITY.
MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
No. 11 EIGHTEENTH-ST.
An English and Classical School for both sexes. Fall Term begins Monday, Sept. 8.
H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
MRS. BURROWES MAITLAND, PRINCIPAL.
672 WABASH-AV.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. The duties of the School will be resumed Sept. 16.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL
Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Music, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 28 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. E. B. Goodell, Mrs. Gen. St. Louis; Mrs. Gen. Pitcher, Ch

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Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lilian's Last Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Frenchwomen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Lady Audley's Secret."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Tale of Enchantment."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner Congress street. Vaudeville Performances. "The Demon King."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS THE original and only genuine powder imported to America.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY. THERE IS NO mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant, which does not contain any opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Phila.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 15, 1873.

Five hundred persons are down with the yellow fever at Shreveport; so far, 146 have died. The mortality yesterday was 24. Nurses and physicians have been sent from New Orleans, and the deplorable situation of the sick, who for days could get no medical attendance, is somewhat alleviated. The dread disease has reached Memphis, where eleven deaths occurred yesterday.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has been "indorsed." The Oregon Republican State Convention, waiving all consideration of his previous life, express their belief that the rectitude of his career among the people of that State has won him the esteem not only of the Republicans, but of a large majority of his fellow-citizens, who have faith that he will represent them creditably in the Senate.

The President has appointed A. R. Shepherd, the Boss Tweed of the local Washington City ring, to the office of Governor of the District of Columbia, in place of Henry D. Cook, resigned. Mr. Shepherd, during his connection with local politics of Washington City, has developed talents which might put to shame many older hands at the business. His qualifications must be well known to the President.

The Mt. Vernon (Ill.) *Free Press* takes judicial notice of a conspiracy among certain merchants in that place to withdraw their advertising patronage because the *Free Press* supports the Farmers' ticket. The editor hoists the black flag, and announces his intention neither to ask nor give quarter. Explosive bullets will be used, and all prisoners captured will be put to death.

There has been much said and written about a great "all-water route" connecting the Ohio River with Chesapeake Bay, by making a ship-canal up the Kanawha River, thence over the mountains of Virginia and by the line of the James River Canal to Norfolk. This scheme, which will probably cost some $75,000,000 and then be valueless for commerce, has been pressed vociferously upon Congress. It has, however, a formidable rival. A Convention at Cumberland, Maryland, on the 10th of September, adopted a memorial praying Congress to select as the great all-water route the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which is completed to Cumberland, and, thence by the Youghiogheny River to the Ohio River. The distance to complete is only ninety miles, and the cost was put at $15,000,000, which will probably admit of expansion to $30,000,000 without much difficulty.

"Forgetfulness" like Beane's is bad enough, but something many times worse is charged upon an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This line intersects the track of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Road at Mount Vernon, and trains approaching that point are under orders to come to a stop before crossing, so that collisions may be avoided. A passenger on the former road has formally charged the conductor of a freight train on the Mt. Vernon Road with a deliberate attempt to run down a passenger train on the other line. He was so nearly successful that his engine dashed by but ten feet behind the last passenger car. Both the conductor and engineer of the freight train have been suspended pending the investigation, and if the charge proves true they will be prosecuted and punished to the limit of the law.

Probably the most significant occurrence at the unveiling of the column at Berlin commemorative of the victory of Sedan was the reception given by the people to Prince Bismarck. The enthusiastic correspondent who describes the scene for the London *Telegraph* says that it was the greatest ovation ever given any man in Germany. To the Emperor, whose fine presence was heightened by all the splendors of the magnificent pageant, the greeting was tame compared with the spontaneous tribute that sprang from the lips of the two hundred thousand Germans cheering the architect of the unity of Germany. European political circles have gossiped much and curiously about the rumored loss of the Chancellor's influence in the councils of the Emperor. Evidently the Chancellor has lost nothing in the wider councils of the people, but it may be doubted whether that will help him with so jealous a sovereign as Emperor William.

In January, 1872, after a protracted contest between M. Thiers and the French Assembly, the latter so far yielded to the protective notions of the President as to impose certain taxes on imported goods. One part of this enactment prescribed that articles not produced in Europe, when imported from a European port, should pay a tax of three francs per one hundred kilogrammes, or 220 pounds. This was, in effect, a levy of twenty-five cents per hundred upon American wheat and Australian wool, when purchased in England or Germany and thence shipped to France. This part of the law has since been repealed, but the repeal does not go into effect until October. The effect of the law since it has been in operation has been to diminish the public revenue because of the non-importation of wheat; and this year the wheat crop of France has been a partial failure, and consumers have been compelled to pay the tax upon their own food. In this way they got their eyes open.

It has been proposed to consolidate Marshall and Putnam Counties in this State under the name of Putnam. Marshall contains twelve townships and Putnam four, and the two counties united would still be below the average size. It is denied that there is any county-seat job in the matter; but that the scheme is devised to reduce taxation by getting rid of the salaries and other expenses of one Sheriff, one County Judge, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, Treasurer, Surveyor, Superintendent of Schools, &c. One Court-House would then answer for the rather limited business of the two small counties. Such a proposition, however commendable to the tax-payers, will of course be violently opposed by the office-holders and office-seekers. Dispensing with offices and reducing taxes are not in the line of business followed by professional office-seekers. In a party sense, the union would make no change, both counties being Republican in politics.

"Who burned Columbia?" is a question on the answer to which many million dollars' worth of cotton claims depend. The testimony hitherto has been of a puzzlingly-conflicting nature, Gen. Wade Hampton swearing positively that it was done by Northern troops, and the Union soldiers and officers who were witnesses before the Cotton-Claims Commission averring as positively that the cotton was burning when they reached Columbia. Gen. Sherman has just made public some evidence that seems conclusive. It is the testimony of an irregular detachment of the Seventeenth Corps, who entered Columbia three-quarters of an hour before the regular entry of our troops. They saw the Rebel soldiers setting fire to the bales of cotton in the streets, and this testimony, says Gen. Sherman, is conclusive enough to warrant him in reiterating his former statement, that the destruction of the cotton was the work of the Southern army. This leaves the cotton-claimants the hopeless alternative of looking to the exchequer of the Confederacy for their damages.

The press of Wisconsin and Minnesota are nearly unanimous in denouncing the proposed increase of freight charges on the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railways, which it appears has been ordered by the Boards of Direction in New York, in opposition to the advice of the local managers at Chicago and Milwaukee. The Janesville *Gazette* says that, if the increase of freights actually takes effect, "no influence or power could prevent the measures which will probably be adopted at Madison next winter from being inspired and dictated by a spirit of retaliation." The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says the result would be the passage of a tariff of fares and freights next winter, under the reserved power of the State Constitution, which would perhaps be unjust to the railroad companies, but necessary for the security of the people. The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, St. Paul *Press*, and St. Paul *Pioneer* treat the matter in a similar tone. The proposed increase was intended to take effect to-day, but something may yet happen to prevent it.

The recent railroad accidents in England which followed each other in such rapid succession, the disaster in Germany, and also the one in Spain reported in our last issue, by which seventeen persons were killed and seventy injured, show that the neglect of proper safeguards and the recklessness of railroad employes are just as great in Europe as in this country. So open and inexcusable has this recklessness become, that the English papers are commenting upon it very severely. Among the newer systems introduced upon the English roads is the Block system, which corresponds very nearly to the plan of running roads by telegraph. This plan discards all sorts of signals, and obviates the necessity of any vigilance upon the part of employes by making everything dependent upon the telegraph. The result of this has been that the responsibility is shifted upon the operators, and the train employes do not exercise even ordinary prudence. Thus the number of accidents from this cause is as large as it was before the Block system was adopted. The best block system in railroad management would be to impose a heavy fine for every railroad accident resulting in the loss of life where the person killed was not himself at fault.

The Chicago produce markets were active on Saturday, and prices were higher on corn, oats, rye, and barley. Mess pork was firm at $15.95@16.00 cash or seller the month, and $15.25@15.37½ seller October. Lard was easier at $7.70@7.75 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.60@7.65 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs; 9⅛@9¼c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and easier, closing with 92½c bid, 93c asked. Lake freights were quiet and weak at 1c decline, closing at 13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat was active at ⅛@1c decline, No. 2 closing at $1.11¼@1.11⅜ cash or seller September, and $1.11⅝@1.11¾ seller October. Corn was active ⅛@⅝c higher, No. 2 closing at 41⅝@41¾c cash or seller the month, and 43¼@43⅜c seller October. Oats more active and 1c better, No. 2 closing at 29¼@29½c cash or seller September, and 30c seller October. Rye was active and 2c better, No. 2 closing firm at 68c. Barley was active, irregular, and 3@5c better, No. 2 closing at $1.33 cash or seller September. Hogs were in good demand and advanced to $4.30@4.75, where the market closed firm. The cattle trade was lifeless, and prices were weak and irregular. No change was noted in the sheep market.

Another railroad-grab has just come to light in Ohio, showing that a very flourishing Credit Mobilier has been carrying on its operations in that State and Michigan for nearly a year past. The stock which was grabbed was that of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, which has 122¼ miles of track in Ohio, owned principally in Mansfield. In January last, the affairs of the road got into such a confused state that the stockholders appointed a committee to investigate its affairs and report upon its condition. It appears from this report that, when the consolidation with the Ohio & Michigan Railroad Company was effected, in May, 1871, the Directors coolly voted themselves stock for services rendered to the date of consolidation. In this way the Directors of the Ohio Division used up $75,000, and the Directors of the Michigan Division $71,000. In addition to this, the Committee found that $48,250 had disappeared on fraudulently-raised contracts. The Ohio *Liberal* and some other newspapers of that State intimate that the whole amount which has been fleeced from the stockholders will reach $1,000,000. The revelations seem to indicate very conclusively that the managers of the road went into it with the idea of stealing themselves rich, and succeeded in the operation. As one of the results of this transaction, Branch County, Mich., alone loses $200,000, which leads the Coldwater *Republican* to ask: "Under such a condition of affairs, how long shall we wait before we may reasonably expect to see the smoke of the locomotive along the line of our new road? To us it looks very dark; and, unless the clouds clear away pretty soon, we fear our highest anticipations are to be postponed indefinitely."

The dispatches briefly allude to a meeting at Sacramento, at which Messrs. Stanford and Hopkins addressed the workingmen of that city, notifying them, as the result of the late election, that the bonds of the Central Pacific were not salable at the East or in Europe, and that the work of construction must therefore be stopped and many workmen discharged. Referring to these addresses, Gov. Booth, at his great reception in San Francisco on the next evening, refuted their statement that the bonds were not salable, and claimed that they were worth now as much as ever, significantly adding, "But if the credit of the Company depends upon the pledge of the manhood and independence of the people of California, the sooner this credit is destroyed the better." Just how this manhood and independence have been pledged, and how the confidence of the people of California has been abused, is very clearly shown by the following extract from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

> There is an element of jealousy in the public mind; and when we hear that Charles Crocker, formerly a retail dry goods merchant at Sacramento, and his brother Edward, a not eminent attorney of the same place, retire from their connection with the railroad, each receiving a private fortune of $10,000,000, we cannot help thinking that these Government subsidies were given to them, not for their private use, but as Trustees in trust for the carrying on of a great national undertaking; and when we hear that these most fortunate gentlemen are traveling in Europe, purchasing art treasures, building palaces for themselves and museums for their costly pictures and marbles, we are selfish enough to think that this money would have been better expended in building a cheaper railroad, and one over which our goods and grains, our ores and timbers, our wool and wines, our silks and teas, our coal and iron could have been transported more economically. As we (the people) have built the roads, and not they (the Crockers), we think they should enjoy less millions as a burden upon our commerce, manufactures, and agricultural industries.

In view of the rebuke which the people of California have administered to the Central Pacific Company, such statements as those made by Messrs. Stanford and Hopkins are astoundingly impudent. What these gentlemen need is a little healthy investigation by a committee of Congress.

STEEL AND STEEL-RAILWAYS.

Senator Morton, at the opening of the Indianapolis Exposition, made two statements of more than ordinary importance. They were thus expressed:

> A word about Bessemer steel. It has a great future in this country, and is likely to produce almost a revolution in our railway system, and in many other things into which iron enters very largely. Prof. Cox, of our own State, has submitted a calculation, verified by Prof. J. W. Foster, of Chicago, now dead, and by one of the ablest iron masters in Pennsylvania, showing that Bessemer steel rails can be made cheaper than iron rails from the block coal of Indiana. I believe that to be susceptible of demonstration, and that the time will soon come when the railroads of Indiana and of other States will be laid with Bessemer steel rails. Bessemer steel rails will last seven or eight times as long as iron ones will. This becomes an important element in cheapening the construction of railroads, reducing the expense of keeping them up, and cheapening transportation. I believe the time will soon come when our existing railroads, East and West, will find it to their interest to put down double-tracks and lay their roads with steel.
>
> I have now in my possession a proposition from a distinguished business man in Holland, to build a railroad with four tracks from New York City west to some point in Ohio and Indiana, then two tracks diverging to Chicago and two going to St. Louis. Those tracks to be laid with steel rails, and the road to be constructed in the most substantial manner, with private capital, and no aid asked from any State or from the General Government; the only condition of the proposition being that the road shall be chartered by Congress. Upon that point I give no opinion or expression at all. I simply refer to it to show you that this question of double and quadruple tracks and rails made of steel is now being canvassed by capitalists abroad as well as in our own country.

We have no doubt that the calculations of Prof. Cox, sustained by the late Dr. Foster, were correct, and that Bessemer steel rails can be manufactured not only in Indiana, but elsewhere in this country, at a cost that would admit of a large profit, even if they were sold at the present prices of iron rails. The country will rejoice that Mr. Morton has given attention to this subject, and that he has at last become satisfied that cheap iron and steel, especially steel rails, are "an important element in cheapening the construction of railroads, reducing the expense of keeping them up, and cheapening transportation." That important truth is no more obvious now than it was five years ago. During that five years, there have been 20,000 miles of railway constructed in this country, and the reason why they were not constructed to a large extent of steel was, that there was a law of the United States imposing a tax on steel rails, which made the cost from $90 to $100 per ton, when in the absence of such law they could have been delivered for $56 per ton. There is a railroad whose route lies partly in Canada and partly in the United States; that half of the roadway lying in Canada has been laid with steel rails; that part in the United States with iron rails; and, unless we are much mistaken, the steel rails cost less money per mile than the iron rails. Mr. Morton says truly that the life of the steel rail is seven or eight times that of the iron rail, and hence the additional cost of renewing the iron tracks seven or eight times is to be included in the additional cost of railroad construction consequent upon a law which in effect prohibited the use of steel rails in these 20,000 miles of railway.

About one year ago, this subject of cheap steel rails was before Congress, and that body could only be induced to reduce the tax on Bessemer steel rails from $28 per ton to $25.20. Now that Mr. Morton has become sensible of the importance of steel rails, and of cheapening their cost as a means of cheapening transportation, let us hope that he will give his best efforts for the repeal of the whole of that tax. The people of Indiana do not want protection. A thousand miles from the seaboard, in the very heart of the country to be supplied with the rails, with an abundance of unsurpassed coal and ore at their very doors, they can successfully compete with the world in the production of Bessemer steel. The effect of keeping the duty is not to "protect" but to give a bounty to the manufacturer.

The other statement, respecting that business man in Holland, is not so encouraging. The proposition to build the four-track road, without any subsidy, is all correct; that is the only way any road ought ever be built. What the exact meaning of having a charter from Congress is, needs explanation. In every State, from Omaha or Fort Leavenworth to New York, there is a general law, under which any company can obtain the right of way for a railroad upon paying the fair value of the land taken. Congress cannot relieve the "business man in Holland" from this obligation. All that a company thus organized has to do is to comply with the police laws of the several States, which it would have to do even under a charter from Congress. It would have to pay taxes, and Congress cannot exempt private property in the States from State taxes. Unless, therefore, the business gentleman in Holland wants privileges and exemptions which never have been, and never should be, granted to him, he can gain nothing from a national charter which he may not possess under the general laws of all the States through which he may have to run his road.

We do not mean to impeach the value of Mr. Morton's foreign correspondence, but, in the absence of any explanation, the scheme looks very much like a demand for extraordinary "concessions," such as Gen. Rosecrans and other Americans have been for years seeking to obtain from impecunious Governments like Mexico, San Domingo, and the Central American States, and such as Mr. Meiggs has obtained in Peru, where, by virtue of his monopoly, he has made himself greater than the Government. It is possible that some Holland gentleman, inspired by the magnificence of Baron Reuter's charter from the Shah of Persia, has conceived that something of the same kind may be obtained from the United States. Or, possibly, somebody wants a valuable charter to peddle in Wall street.

THE NATIONAL BLUNDER.

It will surprise no one who has studied the effects of the system called "Protective" to learn that it does not generally benefit the capitalist who clamors for it, and who professes to desire it only in order to secure better wages to American laborers.

We have have shown that it does not secure "better wages," in the true sense, to any class of laborers. To the majority of all males engaged in gainful occupations, namely, the farmers, it brings only a marked reduction in the rewards of their labor. To 1,616,897 hands out of 2,053,996 employed in all branches of manufacture,—that is, more than four-fifths,—it brings an average of wages actually lower in gold, according to the census of 1870, than was paid to the laborers employed in the same branches in 1860. And even to the remaining fifth, 437,099 persons employed in those industries which are the pets of protection it brings an increase of wages of only 57¼ per cent, while the increase in the cost of living has been 61 per cent. Thus even these laborers are worse off with protection than without it.

Now, it is a curious fact that capital employed in these same pet branches of manufacture suffer worse, in consequence of the protective system, than the capital employed in other branches. For, so inevitable is the law, that no class can be benefited by putting a needless burden upon anybody, that manufacturers as a whole do not make larger profits in consequence of the system which taxes the farmers for that purpose. But, not making larger profits, they have nevertheless told the laborers that the duties for protection of certain industries were solely designed to benefit them, and the laborers employed in those industries reason that, the duties being in force, the capitalists must be able to pay higher wages. They, therefore, demand higher wages, and get them. But the larger wages are taken from a yearly profit scarcely larger, and, in consequence, the capital invested in these same pet industries makes less profit than it did before the attempt to plunder others for its benefit.

That the facts compel this conclusion may easily be shown. The nine branches of industry, in which wages 57 per cent higher than those of 1860 are paid,—namely, the cotton manufacturers, the woolen (worsted, hosiery, and carpets included), the silk, the iron (pig, rolled, cast, hardware, and steel included), the sugar, the India-rubber, the salt, the glass, and the paper manufacturers,—employed, in 1850, a capital of $174,490,325, and yielded a profit (material and wages deducted from value of product) of $42,815,932, or 24 per cent. Part of this, of course, went for repairs, renewals, and replacements not included as material, but for these purposes we may suppose that the same proportion of yearly profit was required in 1860 and 1870. Now, in 1860, these same branches employed a capital of $261,019,955, and the profit (material and wages deducted from value of product) was $101,420,442, or 38 per cent. Here is a very satisfactory increase, and, coupled with the fact that the wages of labor employed in these same branches of manufacture increased during the same period from $224.72 per hand to $249.65 per hand, it explains the highly gratifying progress of those industries during that decade of non-protection and non-interference.

But in 1870 the capital employed in these same branches was $543,968,088, and the profit (material and wages deducted from the value of product) was only $158,122,137, or 29 per cent. Thus the earnings of capital were cut down fully 9 per cent in order to make up the increase, which associated laborers demanded and obtained, from $249.65 per hand to $392.69 per hand, and yet that increase only compensated the laborer for the greater cost of living, and did not leave him any better off than before. The increase was $143.04 per hand for 437,099 hands, or $62,522,640, and, had that sum been added to the profits of capital, they would have been just 40 per cent. Thus, had there been no increase at all of wages, the profits of capital, in these peculiarly-favored branches, would have been 40 per cent, whereas in 1860 they were 38 per cent, but the manufacturer, forced to pay 57 per cent higher wages, did not thereby quite compensate the laborer for the increased cost of living, and yet had to take $62,000,000 from the earnings of capital, and reduced them from 38 to 29 per cent. True, they are large enough now. The farmer has been gaining, during the last ten years, less than 5 per cent, or one-half of 1 per cent a year. During the previous decade he gained over 100 per cent, or 10 per cent a year. But the system called protective, reducing his profits to almost nothing in order to secure higher wages to labor and higher profits to capital employed in manufactures, has so far increased the cost of living that the laborers are worse off with higher wages, and so far increased the cost of materials and labor that the capitalist is worse off. In every direction, it has proved a suicidal, self-defeating policy, and the farmer, even when plundered, has not the poor satisfaction of knowing that he has helped any other class to become more prosperous!

For the increase in the cost of raw material in these nine branches of manufactures has been enormous, and far greater than the increase in cost of labor or value of product. From 1850 to 1860, the cost of materials increased 93 per cent, but the cost of the product increased 92 per cent. But from 1860 to 1870, the cost of materials used in these nine branches of manufacture increased from $214,775,670 to $575,795,295, or just 168 per cent! In 1860, the materials cost only 55 per cent of the product, and in 1870 about 63 per cent. Had the materials cost only as large a portion of the product as in 1870, the profits of manufacture would have been $78,000,000 greater,—enough to give labor a substantial improvement, and yet leave to capital over 40 per cent profit, and then protection would have called itself successful, although agriculture had been robbed. But the material *did* cost more, and the labor cost more, though in in no wise improved in condition, and thus the pets of protection find their capital less profitable than it was in 1860, without any protection at all, when agriculture also prospered.

Now what is this system for? A sensible people do not stick to a burdensome thing without some good result to somebody. This thing forces farmers to mortgage their farms, reduces the yearly increase in value of farms to less than one-half of 1 per cent, and the yearly earnings of the farmer to $312 for each person laboring, and $1,417 of capital invested. Evidently it does not help him! It reduces the wages of 1,600,000 persons employed in manufactures from an average of $300 yearly in gold to $297 in gold, leaving the profits of manufacture in these other branches not greater than they were in 1860, because the raw material has increased in cost 134 per cent, while the value of the product increased only 122 per cent. And, as to the other 437,000 persons employed in manufactures, they are worse off, because their wages have not increased as much as the cost of living, while the capital which employs them gains less profit than it did in 1860. What good has the thing done? It has robbed all classes. *But it has enriched some individuals. And that is protection!*

CÆSARISM FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

The flippant remark is often heard that even a monarchy would be preferable in this country to the present corrupt form of Republicanism which is the result of the misrule since the close of the War. It is possible that those who utter this sentiment do not stop to weigh their words or to realize the full meaning of an American monarchy. Such a consummation as this would only add corruption to corruption. Imperialism is synonymous with corruption. The fate of France, which fell under the corruptions of Napoleon, would inevitably overtake this country in case a monarchy, or, what is equivalent to it, a Life-Presidency, should be established here as the form of government. A paper in a recent number of the London *Spectator* very clearly shows some of the dangers which threaten this country should Cæsarism prevail. The *Spectator* assumes that the Administration party intend to run Gen. Grant for a third term, upon the very good grounds that they have no one else to run, and that the Democratic party has passed off from the stage of action, and it then suggests some of the ruinous consequences which must follow and which are worthy of serious consideration, coming from such a source. If Gen. Grant is elected for a third term, nothing stands in the way of its repetition, and, even if it were not repeated, it would be an instance of a long-term Presidency under the worst conceivable conditions. On this point, the *Spectator* says: "The practice must increase the eagerness both for the Presidency and for party victory, must develop to the fullest degree the excitement of the quadrennial election, and must increase corruption almost tenfold. The mere chance of so long a period of power must be worth three or four times the money now paid to secure it." It follows that corruption must be developed much more rapidly under such circumstances than under Imperialism even. Once elected, the President would have four years in which to overcome the opposition to him with patronage and with the various systems of corruption which have been practiced during the past four or five years. He would have four years in which to supplant any rival who threatened to rise above him in the popular esteem and affection. This struggle to continue to reign must last through the whole term. He could not be deposed, as an English Premier can, by a single day's notice during a Parliamentary session. The effect of such a struggle would inevitably be to keep the whole country in a continual turmoil, and deprive it of that rest from political excitement which is absolutely necessary to its industrial, commercial, and social progress. A turmoil of this kind would furthermore result to the advantage of the party in power, and, in this disturbance of all the elements of the country's peace, corruption would be sure to thrive, and increase the chances of another lease of power to the Presidential incumbent.

The second danger which the *Spectator* foresees, it states as follows: "Even if the President built up around him a party so strong as to make him virtually immovable,—as, for example, by securing a heavy party vote, and the negro and Catholic vote in addition,—he could only build it by concessions either to factions or localities which must be more or less injurious to the nation. Such concessions were made to the South by successive Presidents for fifty years, till at the first symptom of a change of policy that section sprang to arms, and the existence of the Union became at stake; and such concessions might be made to the Catholic interest as would end in civil war." Another concession, which the *Spectator* overlooks, is that which must inevitably be made to capitalists and monopolies,—a concession which would antagonize the people against the Government, and endanger the safety of the country more certainly than concessions in any other direction. The President could not keep his power without these concessions to capital, and the present popular excitement on this question very clearly foreshadows what would be the result of such concessions.

These warnings, coming from such an unprejudiced source and from a country whose form of government is virtually equivalent to a Life-Presidency, should be received with the respect and earnest consideration they merit. An absolute Life-Presidency, which no one will tolerate or even mention, would be preferable to a Life-Presidency hampered with the necessity of a struggle every four years to preserve it. And these dangers which have been pointed out would not be mitigated by the fact that the people would never tolerate a despot. Any party struggling to preserve its power by the repetition of the election of the same man to the Presidency every four years, must of necessity drift into despotic acts, and, if that party were firm enough in power to succeed in its purposes, it would provoke civil war just as certainly as the despotism of slavery did.

Mr. Reavis, of St. Louis, who for many years has had charge, as he expresses it, of "the harmonizing of nature and civilization" with reference to the interests of St. Louis in general and himself in particular, is now out in a long pronunciamento, in which he announces his intention to deliver a course of lectures this winter upon "The North and South," which he proposes to unite in perfect harmony; on "The Mississippi Valley," in which he will advocate the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis; and on "The Supremacy of the American Constitution," in which lecture he will conclusively prove that the manifest destiny of this country is to absorb all of North and South America. For the secret of this magnificent plan to make St. Louis the Capital of the whole Western Continent he announces that he will charge $75 in towns of 4,000 people or less, and $100 in all cities of 8,000 and upwards. The authorities and census-takers of St. Louis should put the clamps upon Mr. Reavis. He is disposing of their future altogether too cheaply.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republican party is the true anti-monopoly party.—*Viroqua (Wis.) Censor.*

—Is there a single principle to-day, demanded by the Farmers, that is denied by the Democratic party, or accepted by the Radicals?—*Cumberland (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Republican party has a great work before it, and asks the aid of all honest, earnest, true men, to help along the good cause.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—Nothing is more certain than that political parties will remain, for the present, about as they are, and that the Republicans and Democrats will cross swords again as in so many past contests, without much change of personnel of either party.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—Do you say you can do better by committing your cause to the Republican party than by taking it into your own hands? Can you control the Republican leaders better by fawning upon them and playing the sycophant than by giving them a thrashing? The question is with the farmers whether they will be made tools of or assert their independence and manhood.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—The people are not satisfied with the course of either the Radicals or Democrats where they have had full power, and will break into these rings. They will do it in this County if they are given half a chance. They will break up the Horner-Garrett ring.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—One agricultural laborer in the political vineyard, over in Clinton County, grows poetic, and vigorously sings:

> "The Lord has come to save his people—
> Now let me die!"

—*Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—It is absurd to ask the people to fall into the old party ranks. The masses are alive to reform, and they can neither be deceived nor cajoled by interested politicians. Even if we fail this time, our cause is just as good. . . . Our enemies would certainly call us foolish and weak-minded were we to turn back now.—"*A Farmer,*" *in Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—If business men, farmers, mechanics, laborers, or any other class, were influenced in their action by the same motives and the same considerations which animate them in the management of their own private concerns, the Republican party would have very few supporters.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—We hope the time will soon come when those who are opposed to the present administration of affairs will unite forces instead of fighting each other, and make a general cleaning-out of the leeches that are sucking away the life-blood of the nation.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—California has set the seal of her condemnation upon the Republican administration of State and National affairs. Credit Mobilier frauds, back-pay steals, and endless defalcation robberies have destroyed the last vestige of the people's patience. The political Belshazzars can read their doom emblazoned upon the wall.—*Lansing (Mich.) Journal.*

—The new political movement, familiarly known as the Farmers' Movement, but really including all honest men, is no mean measure. It is a reality. It is growing. It means business. It will succeed. . . . This organized, earnest movement against grinding corporations and monopolies is not the result of farmers' clubs or Granges, but rather these organizations are the result of the deep-felt feeling that the times demand a change, and that this change must be brought about by concerted action.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—All opposition to the Republican party is now flocking to what is called the Farmers' party.—*Wenona (Ill.) Index.*

—The Anti-Monopolists of this county have no drums beating or banners flying, are supported by no Credit Mobilier guns, or back-pay artillery, but armed only with the justice of their cause, their ranks filled with raw recruits, having no prestige of former victories, they swing into the field in the face of a furious volley from a powerful partisan press, against an enemy which has never known defeat, and take their stand so gallantly that even their foe begins to question whether or no this new party has not come *to stay*. It *has* come to stay.—*Muscatine (Ia.) Tribune.*

—That [slavery] issue is forever settled. In its stead arises another issue of equal importance to the laborers of this county, and that is whether they shall cling to old party ties and permit themselves to be sold out to monopolies, and plundered by Government officials until they no longer own themselves, or have power to resist the demands of the spoilers.—*Saybrook (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The accumulation of money in the hands of the few, during the last decade is fabulous. Let this continue for the next twenty-five years, and the moneyed power of this country will surely have the people by the throat. Then may appear the sad history of millions yet unborn, who will be obliged to labor, toil, and struggle for the rich—a condition to be pitied. The growing moneyed monopoly in our country is more dangerous to liberty than slavery.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—At present there is no question but what there is a conflict between capital and labor, fast coming on all over the country. This conflict is not sought by the labor interest, but it is forced upon the country by the encroachments of capital upon the rights and interests of the industries of the land; and in this struggle the labor interest must succeed or be enslaved by the interests of capital. In other words, the tendency to build, upon a money basis, an aristocracy in this country must be prevented, or the people will thereby lose their liberty.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—If the issue is to be between monopoly and anti-monopoly, let it be made in time, and let the majority decide which they will have. If the present excitement on this issue is based on reason, and is not a temporary spasm, as some think, it must be productive of good results. But in order to succeed there must be thorough discussion and persistent work in the direction of practicable results. It is for the people to decide.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.*

—Railroad and all other monopolies must be controlled in the public interest, and, so far as law can do it, the people must be protected from all rings and combinations to enrich themselves at the public expense.—*L. D. Whiting, in Bureau County (Ill.) Republican.*

—A bold attack on the abuses of the railroads, on their power and high rates of freight, can alone remedy the evil. Legislation can secure this. Railroad men must no longer be elected to represent the people. "Honest Men" is the war cry at the West. Let the East catch up the strain, and from such harmony will be produced a check to "railroad rule," and cheap transportation inaugurated.—*Morris (Ill.) Herald.*

—The recent defeat of candidates suspected of alliance with railroad corporations, in Illinois, and their more recent defeat in California, indicate the temper of popular sentiment. The interference of railroad companies with legislation during the last few years has aroused popular indignation, and suspected legislators and candidates may as well make up their minds to stand one side. . . . The people are determined to purify our legislative halls and rebuke railroad interference. New York State is no exception.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—What we did say was that, judging their future action by their past votes, there were some seventeen of the twenty-five Senators holding over who would go into the next Legislature of Iowa dead set against all practical measures for the regulation and control of railroads. Some fault has been found with this statement, but we have not noticed that anybody has attempted to refute it.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—Orders have been issued to the officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies for an absolute increase of freight tariff from most points on the two roads, to take effect on Monday, the 15th inst.; and the people of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota will, within a few days, be made to feel the oppressive power of "grasping monopolists," actuated by "insatiate greed," as they never have before.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

—These companies are now practically under one management, and they vainly imagine they have the people in their power, and can rob them to any extent their avarice may dictate. . . . The Farmers' Movement will receive a new impetus from this flagrant outrage, and they will use every means in their power to put down extortion and oppression.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The press and the people are alike united on this question, and such an increase could not have been suggested at a more unfortunate time for the future welfare of the companies. We indulge in the hope that, like the "pooling" proposition, it will be stayed by the Niagara power of public sentiment.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—The West is the goose to be plucked, and has no remedy but to submit to the situation until the representatives of the people meet at the annual sessions of their respective Legislatures. Should the companies choose to outrage the feelings of the people which are now wrought up to a fever state of excitement upon railroad questions, they would furnish another example of the adage that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.*

—The railroad companies running to Chicago have to-day advanced their rates 5 cents per hundred or 3 cents per bushel on wheat, making the rate from St. Paul to Chicago 21 cents, instead of 18 as heretofore. This is deliberate robbery of the farmers, and reduces the price of wheat in Minnesota from 3 to 5 cents per bushel. As there are probably 20,000,000 bushels of wheat still to market, this is a steal of $600,000 as it stands . . . Is it any wonder that there is a hostility developing to railroad management among the farmers of the State, and that we have anti-monopoly and farmers' conventions?—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—It is inconceivable that railroad owners should kill the goose that lays the golden egg by any action which shall excite the jealousy of this power [the people], which is liable to become obstreperous "at the drop of the hat." Either the Milwaukee Directors have a wonderful confidence in their ability to buy up a Legislature, or there is some mistake.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press.*

—Another thing in the canvass that is surprising many people outside the State is the fact that Massachusetts Republicans should be so very indignant just now over Federal interference in their State election. There is nothing novel or unforeseen about this. The President and his advisers are only doing in Massachusetts what they have long been doing in other States with the connivance or approval of Massachusetts. The meddling in support of Butler is a perfectly natural sequence of the support of Casey and Packard. Butler is in some respects, doubtless, a more objectionable man than Casey, but he is also more useful, and we do not see in principle any difference between the control of Louisiana by Long Branch and Washington politicians and that of Massachusetts. It is sad, doubtless, that Federal patronage in Massachusetts should be in the hands of such worthless busybodies as are now trying to elect Butler; but then, are they not as respectable advisers as our own Murphy, and Bliss, and Davenport? The fact is that our Massachusetts brethren must give up regarding themselves as a peculiar people, who can afford to make light of their neighbors' calamity, and must learn the great lesson that what they wink at in other parts of the country may any day have to be encountered within their own borders. They must learn, too, that men like Butler are living organisms, and grow in all directions—on their bad side just as well as on their useful side. They cannot be dismissed at the convenience of their employers, after having done all the dirty work of the establishment, but have to be provided for to avoid public scandal and barn-burning.—*The Nation.*

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Tuesday morning appeared two brief letters from parties interested in the matter of homes for homeless girls. The first prays for a home where girls may be protected in their innocence; that they may have the privilege of supporting themselves in a manner that will not allow of a question of their virtue; that they may be saved from the humiliation of being considered as objects of charity, etc. The second writes that she toils from 7 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m., and receives $1.25 per day,—$7.50 per week. She pays out of this sum $3.50 for board, $2 for room, and $1.50 for washing, each week. She has 50 cents left with which to clothe herself!

For the information of the above-indicated parties, and other respectable working women interested in the Home-movement, I take pleasure in directing them to the existing Woman's Home, on Jackson street, near Halsted. There they will receive protection in their persons and good name; the price of board and lodging is $3.50 to $4 per week; washing extra, done at cost. They can enjoy all the general advantages of the house, such as library and current reading, parlors, baths, musical instruments, as well as social life, without extra pecuniary charge. They are only required to regard a few simple rules, which are framed only for the general safety, and not for the sake of imposing any particular notions of conduct upon them. They receive their company in the parlors only, which are nicely furnished. They are assured of good accommodations and ample fare. Moreover, they are set at rest as to their standing before the world. The Home is simply an *economical* institution, unsectarian, self-supporting. It aims to do simple justice to the girls,—helps them to help themselves. The well-defined, but not generally-understood, principle on which it is operated necessarily does away with all thought of charity, and, better yet, its detractive and painful conditions.

No woman has ever crossed the threshold of the Woman's Home, of Chicago, as a boarder for any length of time, who has not been made to feel her individuality, her independence, and that responsibility which it is expected every one of integrity and virtue will display. There are more than a hundred boarders at the institution at this moment, hardly any of whom would remain an hour if the management or friends of the house regarded them as mere charity-subjects. All respectable women are sensitive on this point; justly so. That fact was uppermost in the minds of those who labored to found and maintain the Home. The dignity of human nature and the necessities of the case have been duly considered in this grand enterprise, and, notwithstanding the original founder and leader in the work—Seth Paine—has been translated to the life beyond this scene of ardent toil and anxious care, there are men of heart and ability left behind who understand the Home-movement, who recognize the crying necessities of homeless people, and who are determined on practical and very valuable results in that direction.

I cannot resist the temptation, in this connection, to again tender the thanks of the management, and those great and good men and women of Chicago and elsewhere whose interest in the Home is at this time as kindly and substantial as ever, to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other prominent daily and weekly papers, for favorable notices from time to time of the Home-movement, and this Home in particular. Such notices I know to have been deserved and appreciated, and, as they enter into the general movement as special aids in favor of the worthy object, they have been a power for good; and the evidence of the fact may be best seen and understood by a visit to that eminently successful institution.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1873. OGDEN WHITLOCK.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Further Responses to the Livingston County Platform.

Indorsements from Granges of Kansas, Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, California, Indiana, and Illinois.

FROM F. H. DUMBAULD, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE GRANGE OF KANSAS.

JACKSONVILLE, Kan., Sept. 12, 1873.

To T. K. Prime, Secretary of Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.:

SIR: Your card of Aug. 25 is at hand, and I will say, in reply, the Declaration and Platform is what we want lived up to. They are the only remedy for renovating the wrongs of our people,—that is, the working class. Unless they are lived up to and carried out, we can look for nothing better than slavery to ourselves and our children after us. The monopoly is the Government; has the whole control in every department; and it will take a united effort of all working classes and trades to renovate and legislate for the good of all. And those office-seekers, we have tried them long enough. In nine cases out of ten, we have been betrayed. As in your card, we want the office to hunt the man, not the man the office. Nor is it those that have the bombast, or can blow, that have the brains and the good of their country at heart. Yours fraternally and for the good of our country, F. H. DUMBAULD.

FROM S. H. ELLIS, MASTER STATE GRANGE OF OHIO.

STRINGBORO, O., Sept. 1, 1873.

Your card received. Personally I can say that I fully and heartily indorse the propositions laid down in your Platform, with possibly a little modification of the third. The present banking system is a gigantic monopoly now, and I fear that, with all the modifications it could have, it would still be a swindle. The people's cause, as against monopoly and corruption must succeed, but let us be cautious in our expressions and movements. Such radical changes cannot be effected in too short a time, without danger of too much of a shock to our political fabric. Yours for the people, S. H. ELLIS.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE GRANGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

RIENZI, Miss., Aug. 29, 1873.

Your Declaration and Platform is received, and heartily indorse the same. Yours respectfully,
W. L. WILLIAMS,
Secretary State Grange of Mississippi.

FROM L. I. M'MURRY, SECRETARY STATE GRANGE OF TENNESSEE.

TRENTON, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1873.

Your card, setting forth the Platform of your party, is at hand. As an individual and a farmer, I do heartily indorse it, and think that such reform as is there set forth is much needed in our Government. With the vast moneyed monopolies that now are forming in this Government, how long will it be that the man of small means can say that he has a government that is worth living for? Yours, &c.,
L. I. M'MURRY.

FROM B. F. HALLOWELL, MASTER WILLOW GROVE GRANGE, PA.

ABINGTON, Montgomery Co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1873.

Your postal card came to hand to-day, containing the Platform of your party in five distinct statements. I fully sympathize with them. The clause, in which you say the office should seek the man, and not the man seek the office, I have always considered the true principle of a Republican Government. To accomplish that desirable object, we must put the salaries of office-holders down to something nearer the compensation of other business. The public officers now are mostly taken from the ranks of the people, and there is no good reason why they should have four or five times as much as other persons which are equally as arduous and equally responsible. There is no good reason why Congressman should have $7,500, when you can get equally as good men for that station at $2,500. What would we think of a man who would buy an ox, horse, or a coal, and give three times as much as he could get of other men equally as good? Would we not think he was fit for an insane asylum? And that is what we are doing all the while with our public officers. Jockeys and ringmasters have ruled us long enough. We must have more economy in our public men, or the Republic will go the way of other republics, rot down with corruption. I am making this letter too long; but, when I see the corruption that has crept into high places, I almost despair of the Republic, and think that man is not capable of self-government. Remain yours ever in reform, B. F. HALLOWELL.

FROM W. H. BAXTER, SECRETARY STATE GRANGE OF CALIFORNIA.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 1, 1873.

Yours with printed Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, Ill., came duly to hand; and I would say to you, there is a sympathetic chord vibrating in the hearts of us here on the confines of the nation, where the golden summer sun at evening hides its blushes in the azure-blue sea. We are in sympathy; can I say more? Yours truly,
W. H. BAXTER,
Secretary S. G. P. of H.

FROM C. W. CHARLTON, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1873.

I received some days ago the Platform, etc. I am much obliged to you. I am stirring up the farmers of this section. I am speaking almost every day. Tennessee will be thoroughly organized in twelve months. Let us keep the ball in motion. The stand taken by the Illinois farmers is a noble one, and it has inspired the farmers throughout the country. Monopolists and Rings are doomed. Yours truly. C. W. CHARLTON.

FROM J. C. SLATERY, MASTER FRANCESVILLE GRANGE, IND.

FRANCESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28, 1873.

I cheerfully acknowledge the receipt of your postal card with platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., thereon. You can count on the hearty sympathy of the farmers of Pulaski County, Ind., in your struggle with monopolies, or abuses, or injustice of every kind or character. Yours truly,
J. C. SLATERY,
Master Francesville Grange.

FROM W. M. EKEY, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FARMERS' AND LABORERS' CONVENTION FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

OLNEY, Ill., Aug. 26, 1873.

Some time ago received a copy of your Platform, and have delayed a reply; but now permit me to say that, in the main, I indorse your Platform. So long as the party in power has the control of so large a patronage, it must wield a great influence to retain itself in power, and corruption must flow from it; hence, I would, instead of the Government appointing Revenue Collectors all over the country as a reward for political zeal,—who are not of the people, or in any way answerable to them,—let us collect the necessary revenues by a direct taxation on the valuation of the country? The money can be collected by our County Collectors and returned to the State Treasurer, and by him paid over to the Government Treasury. Then the people can understand it, and see how much they pay to support the Government. Then, when these one-horse, office-seeking, corrupt politicians mount the stump and talk about the finances of the country, and ask, "How much of this do you pay?" they would get a direct answer. Then men would not contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to the amount their families eat and wear, but in proportion to what they are worth. I say abolish all tariff, and put us in the mart of the world, and let fair competition regulate the price of all products. The common people as a class never thought they could, or that it was their business to, understand any of the questions of revenue or tariff questions of the country. They have been willing to turn all over to the politicians; and this very ignorance has already opened up the way to all kinds of corruption. Our present banking system is one of the great robberies imposed on us; it is as bad as, if not worse. I shall not undertake at this time to point out a remedy, but one can easily be found. The reforms we want can be attained, if it was not for the ignorance of the masses on these financial questions; but we must educate before we can bring them from under the influence and control of these monopolies. We must cut loose from all former party affiliations, or we must submit to ruin and slavery. We must raise up new men from among the people to fill these places of trust, and we must find a political system by which these men, when in places of trust, are not so far from us but that we can make them directly responsible to us. I wish you godspeed in your good work, and assure you I will not be one to hang back if I do not find things just according to my notions. If we cannot have the best, let us have the best we can. I will gladly aid you at any time, if I can do so. Yours truly, W. M. EKEY.

FROM ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, SECRETARY GREENVIEW GRANGE.

GREENVIEW, Ill., Sept. 5, 1873.

Yours of the 17th of last month came to hand. I don't see how any honest man can help but be in sympathy with your Platform. I took your note to the Grange-meeting, and all agree on everything in it, so you can consider us with you. Yours fraternally,
ALEX. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary Greenview Grange.

FROM T. J. WELCH, SECRETARY DOWNER GRANGE.

COLCHESTER, Ill. Sept. 2, 1873.

We received your communication containing the Farmers' and People's Platform. It was read in our Grange for the "good of the Order." Its sentiments were fully indorsed by all, and adopted as our platform. By request we acknowledge receipt. By order of Downer Grange, No. 344. T. J. WELCH, Secretary.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF RABBIT BURROW GRANGE.

BLANDINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

We acknowledge the receipt of your card containing the platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, and have indorsed the same. Yours in haste,
ALICE ARGENBRIGHT,
Secretary Rabbit Burrow Grange.

FROM E. M. SPENCER, SECRETARY LIBERTY GRANGE.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

The receipt of your card is hereby acknowledged, and sympathy therewith expressed by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of Liberty Subordinate Grange, No. 444, of P. of H., hereby declare our sympathy with the sentiments contained in the Declaration and Platform of the Livingston County Association, and direct our Secretary to acknowledge same.

E. M. SPENCER, Secretary.

FROM JOHN HAWKSWORTH, SECRETARY SARATOGA GRANGE.

SARATOGA, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of postal card from you containing Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.; and, in reply, would say that we are entirely in accord and sympathy with you. Our motto is "Equality to all, and special favors to none." Fraternally yours,
JOHN HAWKSWORTH, Secretary.

FROM W. BURGESS, SECRETARY LACLEDE GRANGE.

FARINA, Fayette Co., Ill., Aug. 29, 1873.

It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your card bearing the Declaration and Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County; and I wish to say to you that I am most heartily in sympathy, not only with your Association, but with all kindred associations looking to and working for the advancement of the Farmers' Movement. In my humble judgment, the time has arrived when we should strike for liberty from party and politician rule. Respectfully yours,
WM. BURGESS,
Secretary of Laclede Grange.

FROM G. H. HOLLER, SECRETARY WHITEFIELD GRANGE.

SPARLAND, Marshall Co., Ill., Aug. 29, 1873.

We received your postal card. We are happy to say that we are in sympathy with your Declaration and Platform, and we would go further (unless it is all couched in the special classes), and say that we are opposed to the tariff system in toto. We don't believe in being taxed West to keep up Eastern manufacturers and speculators. Yours, G. H. HOLLER,
Secretary Whitefield Grange, 350.

FROM J. G. CARNAHAN, SECRETARY JOY GRANGE.

ALEDO, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873.

Your platform of Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County came to hand some time since, but, owing to the busy season, I have neglected to acknowledge. You wish to know if we are in sympathy with you. Yes, sir, most emphatically. We are in favor of being relieved from all undue taxation, and you will probably see a copy of resolutions passed on the 27th of August, by the People's Convention in Aledo, said Convention being to select a People's ticket for county officers. If you should not see them, send me word, and I will forward a copy. J. G. CARNAHAN,
Secretary Joy Grange.

FROM A. D. HAPPING, MASTER PLEASANT VIEW GRANGE.

HAVANA, Mason Co., Ill., Aug. 28, 1873.

I have just received a postal card from you containing the Declaration and Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill. In response, I would say that I am heartily in sympathy with your Declaration and Platform, and hope that the time is not far distant when we (the people) will realize that we have the power and nerve to shape the legislation of the country so that all the leading interests of our common country will be governed by good and wholesome laws. We are organizing and getting ready for the contest. Yours fraternally, A. D. HAPPING.

FROM BENJAMIN NORTON, SECRETARY WEST UNION GRANGE.

COLUMBUS, Adams Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

We acknowledge the receipt of the postal-card, and heartily indorse the Platform that it contains, beleiving it to be the only way of bettering the condition of the masses of the people. Wishing the Farmers' cause success, I remain, yours respectfully, BENJ. NORTON,
Secretary West Union Grange, No. 509.

FROM B. T. ST. JOHN, SECRETARY NEW GENESEE GRANGE.

NEW GENESEE, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

The Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., was read at a meeting of Grange No. 25, and there was a unanimous expression of sympathy. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to so inform the Secretary of the above named party. Yours, respectfully, B. T. ST. JOHN,
Secretary Grange No. 25.

FROM CLARK HUFF, SECRETARY PIONEER GRANGE.

GIRARD, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873.

Your card containing Anti-Monopoly Platform came duly to hand, and is heartily indorsed by our society. Yours respectfully,
CLARK HUFF,
Secretary Pioneer Grange, No. 435.

FROM J. C. STOCKTON, MASTER CHEBANSE GRANGE.

CHEBANSE, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873.

Your favor of Sept. 1 is received, and, in acknowledgment thereof, we indorse the Platform, and advocate equal rights to all, and are determined in our opposition against the few governing the many. May our efforts be crowned with success. Respectfully, J. C. STOCKTON,
Secretary Grange No. 544.

FROM J. W. LIONBERGER, MASTER PLEASANT PRAIRIE GRANGE.

LA CROSSE, Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

I coincide with you, and our Grange has fully indorsed your Platform, and we heartily wish you success. May God, in His infinite mercy, ever be with you in the cause, is the wish of, yours fraternally, JOHN W. LIONBERGER.

FROM J. M. PAINTER, SECRETARY PLEASANT PRAIRIE GRANGE.

LA CROSSE, Ill., Sept. 8, 1873.

Some few days ago, I received a card containing what is termed the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of your city, and last evening I read the same to our Grange, and we voted on each article separately, and the whole were unanimously indorsed,—believing with you that the road to freedom and success is for the farmers to unite and vote for no men for any office of profit or trust who is not in full sympathy with the Farmers' Movement. Our Grange has only got to work in the last month, but has on its list as members some of the best farmers of this county. I believe there are now thirty-six Granges in this county, averaging, say, sixty members to the Grange. Wishing you every success, I am truly yours,
JOHN M. PAINTER.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE AUX SABLE FARMERS' CLUB.

MINOOKA, Ill., Sept. 5, 1873.

I am in receipt of card with Platform of Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, and am happy to state that I am in sympathy with the People's Movement. Having espoused the cause, I hope to be able to fight it out, etc., if it takes the rest of my life. EZRA TABLER,
Secretary Aux Sable Farmers' Club.

FROM WILLIAM ANDREW, SECRETARY MILLBROOK GRANGE.

FRENCH GROVE, Peoria Co., Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

The card containing Platform of the People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County came to hand in due time. I would say in reply that I read the same to the members of our Grange at our last meeting; that, on a vote being taken, the Declaration and Platform were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary requested to reply, and state that our Grange is heart and soul in sympathy with you in the cause in which you are laboring. Fraternally yours, WM. ANDREW.

FROM THOMAS BEAVERS, SECRETARY PARKVILLE GRANGE.

PARKVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4, 1873.

We, the members of Parkville Grange, truly thank you for sending us that card with the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, as we adopted it unanimously. We like all such platforms as that.
THOMAS BEAVERS, Secretary.

FROM STEPHEN DOYLE, MANITO, ILL.

MANITO, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873.

Your postal card is at hand. It conveys to me the welcome news that the farmers and all other well-meaning citizens of your county have taken steps to better their situation,—not only the farmers, but the community at large. Were we only to look to our interest as farmers, and consider that we are the only class of the laboring multitudes which suffers at the hands of those monopolies, we certainly would be guilty of a great mistake. My opinion is, that all the business transacted outside of those different monopolies is injured to some degree by their actions. It is very true that mechanics, and other working men living in towns and cities, are organized, and are governed by their organizations, and that is a great disadvantage to the farmer. It is also true that a farmer has control of his own business, and can curtail his expenses if he desires to do so; but to do this would place our business-men and mechanics in a very bad position. Consequently, I am in favor of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Movement of Livingston County. Your Declaration is such as all good citizens will support. I don't wish to have you understand me as one talking politics, but this thing of Republican and Democratic office-seekers controlling the actions of the farmers is a thing of the past. Your Platform is very good, and one which I can support. It asks for nothing more than justice, and I do sincerely hope that, in the County of Livingston, there live men enough of honest principle to establish it with votes next November. As regards your candidates, allow me to say: Know your men, and don't be sold, for there are a great many in our ranks that will not hesitate to lead in the same old political road as they have done, though it takes us to certain destruction. I wish to hear from you again. Yours fraternally,
STEPHEN DOYLE.

FROM J. W. M'MURRAY, SECRETARY VIENNA FARMERS' CLUB.

VIENNA, Grundy Co., Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

I received your card. I am a farmer, and am with the farmers in every movement that is to our interest. We have a club of sixty, and I think we will have many more as soon as we can hold regular meetings. We have made a nomination, and pledged ourselves to stand by that nomination. Now, will the people do it generally? If we do not succeed, we will have a beginning. I would be pleased to hear from you again, and all information pertaining to our organization that will be of use to us would be thankfully received. I am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. W. MCMURRAY,
Secretary Farmers' Club for Vienna.

FROM JOHN G. FARIS, SECRETARY ANTI-MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

HENRY, Ill., Sept. 9, 1873.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your postal-cards, containing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party. It has my hearty approval, and I only regret that you did not include in one of your resolves a sentence showing your feelings in regard to the connection the President had with the salary-steal. He was more guilty than Congress, he having two-thirds the power of both Houses, and could have interposed his veto, and they would not have dared to overrule it in the face of an intelligent American people. JOHN G. FARIS,
Secretary of Anti-Monopoly Association of Marshall County.

FROM W. A. CROWLEY, MASTER FLORAL GRANGE.

DURAND, Ill., Sept. 9, 1873.

Yours of the 1st inst. is received, containing the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party, of Livingston County. Every plank is most heartily indorsed by our Grange, and we intend to be ardent workers in pushing forward the sentiments and principles therein set forth. Yours fraternally,
W. A. CROWLEY,
Master Floral Grange, 550.

FROM JOHN R. TODD, FRUITLAND GRANGE.

PONTOOSUC, Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

Your card setting forth Declaration and Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, is received. In reply, I can assure you that the principles therein set forth are in perfect harmony with our principles, and the principles of all our farmers in this section of our great State. It is in the power of the farmers of this nation to correct those abuses and dishonest practices. In union there is strength. Let no man be elected to office that can be bought or sold; let no man that is an officer-seeker be elected. Let the office seek the man. Let our motto be, Truth, honesty, justice, and righteousness. Do unto all as we would have them do unto us. Hold up the Right; Put down the Wrong. But there is danger of secret enemies undermining our foundation. Every point must be well guarded. And let us guard our own selves, and not run our ship so far over on the other side of the channel as to be stove to atoms on larger rocks of monopoly and corruption than we are trying to shun; but keep the channel where the water of love runs deep and strong, our sails unfurled to the general good, and then the balmy breezes of Heaven will waft us on to victory and glory. Yours in bonds of peace,
JOHN R. TODD.

FROM JAMES FERGUSON, SECRETARY MENDOTA GRANGE.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

The Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party was received some time ago, but I delayed sending you an answer until I could lay the subject before our Grange, which I did to-day; and I can assure you of the perfect sympathy of Mendota Grange in your opposition to all kinds of monopolies and steals of every description or kind, wherever found. We will unite with you in all lawful means to carry out your Platform, not as a Grange, but as citizens. Respectfully yours,
JAMES FERGUSON, Secretary.

FROM F. B. THURBER, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1873.

Accept thanks for copy of Livingston County Platform. It has the right ring, and must meet with the approval of every fair-minded man. This transportation question is one of vast magnitude, but it will be solved in time. Eminent lawyers may spin finely-drawn legal opinions, and eminent Judges may approve; but they, and all who may oppose, will be swept away like cobwebs, by the necessities of the people. Respectfully, F. B. THURBER.

FROM JOSEPH GARDNER, MASTER LITCHFIELD GRANGE.

LITCHFIELD, Montgomery Co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1873.

Your postal-card is duly received and contents noted. I should have answered sooner, but have not been able on account of sickness. Being Master of our Grange, I can assure you that those are our sentiments, and we will do our utmost to maintain them. Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH GARDNER.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF LYMANVILLE GRANGE.

LINDENWOOD, Ogle Co., Aug. 27, 1873.

I am just in receipt of your notice of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill. The sentiments of the Platform are my sentiments. I hereby invite correspondence. Yours very truly,
JOHN W. BIRD,
Secretary Lymanville Grange, No. 529.

FROM J. W. KERN, SECRETARY HENDERSON GRANGE.

HENDERSON Co., Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

Our Grange by vote indorsed the Livingston County Platform, and orders it sent for publication. J. W. KERN, Secretary.

FROM WILLIAM SKELLIE, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILL.

DERINDA CENTRE, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Sept. 9, 1873.

I have been somewhat dilatory in answering your communication, but I couldn't answer for the other members of our Association, so I had to wait until we had a meeting, when it was decided that we as an Association fully indorse your Declaration and Platform. We are endeavoring to accomplish the same things in this county, but our voting force is small. Hoping you will have all the success you desire, I remain yours truly, WM. SKELLIE, Secretary.

FROM E. H. DONALDSON, SECRETARY SANDY BAND GRANGE.

NOKOMIS, Montgomery Co., Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

In answer to the Declaration and Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., I will say that our Grange is in sympathy with you, and not only our Grange, but others around that have recently organized are in sympathy with you. We are running a Farmers' ticket in this county for county offices. Yours truly,
E. H. DONALDSON.

FROM J. L. SHINN, BURNSIDE, ILL.

BURNSIDE, Ill., Sept. 10, 1873.

Yours of Sept. 8 is received. I would say we are most heartily in sympathy with you in the Grange movement. Personally, I indorse every proposition in the Platform. Praying success may crown the right, I remain, yours fraternally,
J. L. SHINN.

FROM TRIUMPH GRANGE, NO. 158.

TRIUMPH, LaSalle Co., Ill., Sept. 7, 1873.

At a meeting of our Grange, held Sept. 5, resolutions were passed indorsing your Anti-Monopoly Platform. Yours truly,
CHARLES GIBBS.

FROM H. P. SANFORD, LAMAR, KAN.

LAMAR, Ottawa Co., Kan., Sept. 1, 1873.

Will you do me the kindness to send me a copy of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Platform of Livingston County? I have been reading THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE lately with much interest. We are just organizing both county and district societies, and we are in sympathy with every effort made for the benefit of the laboring class. Yours very respectfully,
H. P. SANFORD.

Letters from the People.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Sept. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As monster meetings and picnics amongst the farmers are the order of the day, I take this opportunity to give you a brief account of one I attended at Wapello, Louisa County, Iowa, on the 2d inst., and some of the reflections arising from the tone of feeling manifested. As Wapello is a small, out-of-the-way place, it was not expected that many would attend; and, as other meetings were being held all around, of greater interest and magnitude, this one was not characterized by anything in general, except that, as Mr. Dudley W. Adams, the Grand Master of the Patrons of Husbandry, was announced to deliver the opening address, many looked forward with a great deal of interest to hear his views on the *present* situation. The meeting was all its most sanguine friends could expect. Such a gathering of farmers had never before been witnessed in that part of the country. It was estimated that over 6,000 persons were present; and, as for the profuse and liberal manner in which the wants and tastes of the inner man were provided for, none but those who have attended such meetings can conceive it. I believe there was more left than would have made the poor of Chicago happy for many a day.

But I sat down to give you some of my observations and reflections on the tone of feeling manifested by the farmers on the remarks made by the lecturer of the day. Mr. Adams' address was well got up, and would have been listened to and loudly applauded a year ago; but it was very evident, from the want of interest, and apathy, manifested by the audience, that it was not quite up to expectation. Mr. Adams has not learned to keep up to the present movement for reform, but takes the stand that the farmers, by remaining within the limits of the old parties, and using their influence to purify them, can bring about all the reform desirable.

After the lecture, the meeting was addressed by Miss Julia Garretson, who proved to be the leading star of the occasion. She started from a different position altogether from that occupied by Mr. Adams. She argued that the industrious classes must depend upon themselves to work out reform and retrenchment; that both political parties had proved recreant to their trust, and were unworthy of the confidence of the people they had so basely betrayed; that the industrious classes must nominate men out of their own ranks, to be truly represented, and they need look for neither sympathy nor assistance from men that had no interests in common with theirs. Her remarks were listened to with the greatest interest, and the frequent bursts of applause proved that the feelings of the audience were with her.

Now, it is very evident that the people are waking up to the requirements of the present situation, and are determined to have reform. For the first time, the farmers and working classes are thinking for themselves, and have come to the conclusion to depend upon themselves in the future. The force and power of the present political movement are not realized by many; and, like everything of like character in this country, the rapidity with which it is spreading can be likened to nothing but a head-fire on the prairie, with a strong wind driving it forward. There is no movement of reform that can be compared to it, except the great Anti-Corn-Law League carried forward in England forty years ago. When Richard Cobden and a few obscure young men met in a garret in Manchester, and determined to inaugurate a movement in England to overthrow the monopoly on corn, and give the poor man his bread at a price he could afford to pay for it, they became the laughing-stock of the nation. What could they hope to accomplish in opposition to the combined wealth and power of that mighty Empire? What they did accomplish is a matter of history. But it took them years to accomplish what this movement has done in so short a period. The worst influence we have to encounter is the local press, which, in general, is controled by the dominant party by means of patronage. Now, there is nothing more degrading to the press, and contemptible in the Government, than the system pursued of placing editors in official position, often in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. But the most hopeful signs of the times are the few high-toned editors who, rising above the narrow prejudices of the day, have given this great movement of the people toward reform a fair and candid examination, and, once convinced of its purity and earnestness, are willing and anxious to advance and take the lead in a movement on which the future welfare and safety of our Republic depends. OBSERVER.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Farmers' Movement is one of the most important ever inaugurated in American history. It is advocating a just cause,—the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, the weak against the powerful.

Long enough have the clutches of railroad corporations, monopolies, and office-seekers tightened their hold upon the farmers; at last the latter have arisen from their lethargy, become conscious of their rights, and felt the duty they owe to themselves to unite and offer the ever-increasing encroachments of the enemy every available resistance in their power.

As, at the time of the French Revolution, the people—burdened with taxes, oppressed in every possible shape by the nobility, clergy, and the Government, bankruptcy and utter ruin staring in their faces—became aroused, and shook off the yoke by destroying the Government, and severely and cruelly punishing all their former opponents, so arose the American farmer when he could bear the hand of the oppressor no longer; but, thanks to God, living in a free Republic, as he does, he need not, and will not, secure his rights by riot and bloodshed, but in a peaceable and quiet manner.

There is no doubt the farmers will secure what they are fighting for; their cause is just, and such a cause has as yet never failed to triumph.

And why should the farmer not receive the full reward for his labor? Has he not to work harder than any other class of people to raise the products of the soil? May not atmospherical influences at any time destroy the results of his hard work? And, when he is happy enough to raise a good crop, why should he not receive the full value of it from the consumer? Why should excessive-transportation charges eat up his profits, or even produce positive losses?

A fair illustration of the present condition of the farmers is afforded by the fruit-growers of Southern Illinois. Last year, there was an abundance of fruit, and there was every prospect for making money out of it; but how sadly were a great many disappointed, in finding that their fruit was, through the carelessness of the railroad company, delayed on the road, and arrived, therefore, in a condition not fit to eat, at Chicago, and was consequently condemned by the Inspectors. Thus they had to pay extortionate railroad-charges, and realized nothing for their fruit. No wonder that the utter failure in fruit this year rendered a great many bankrupt and totally ruined them. B. S.

A Reason Against Annexation.

If a Mexican newspaper published at Chihuahua, in the State of that name, expresses the feelings of the people, they are not anxious for annexation. The editor thinks that when, "Instead of the soft black eyes and smooth, pearly skin of our women, we see the lymphatic, coarse-skinned, cold, sluggish North American giantess, with expressionless blue eyes, then Mexicans will repent of having clamored for happiness from strangers."

SHEEP IN NEW MEXICO.

How the Immense Herds in the Territory Originated.

Deterioration of the Original Stock—The Great Profits of Sheep-Raising.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7, 1873.

Of the vast importance of the sheep-growing interests of New Mexico, few, unless brought into close and familiar connection with the business, can form any adequate idea. The area of New Mexico is 121,204 square miles, or 77,500,000 square acres! This immense extent of country is

MAINLY DEVOTED TO PASTURAGE,

although the soil is well adapted to agriculture. Having been practically closed against immigration,—first, by the last-century ideas of the great Mexico-Spanish land-owners; and, second, by the difficulties in the way of reaching the Territory,—improvement in the manners and customs of early settlers has been slow. As a pastoral region, almost the whole Territory furnishes unrivaled advantages, especially for sheep-growing. The highest mountain-elevation is about 9,000 feet, and the valleys have a mean elevation of 4,000 feet. There valleos have a soil of great fertility; and the "gramma," "mezquita," and other nutritious grasses generally grow in profusion to the top of the highest mountains. A peculiar advantage of the climate is its dry, salubrious character; being many thousand feet above the sea-level, it is especially adapted to the health of all animals. Thus we find that sheep are absolutely free from all the diseases which affect them in the States; foot-rot, scab, and the mulitude of ailments which there require constant attention, are here unknown.

However strange it may seem to those who have been accustomed to feeding sheep for six or eight months of each year, it is nevertheless true that, in this favored section of the country,

NO PROVISION FOR WINTER-FEED

is required. Stock ranges from January to December over the vast and uninhabited plains of this pastoral region, finding everywhere food and water. The mild, short winters require no provision for shelter other than the natural precaution of seeking the shelter of timber during the few snow-falls. The surface of the country is much broken, and traversed by chains of mountains, whose general direction is north and south, while intervening are large areas of table-lands. This succession of mountain and valley affords ample defense against the heat of summer, as well as the bleak winds of winter, which would otherwise sweep with resistless fury over the country. New Mexico is practically an arid country; but Providence has provided, in the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains, a

NEVER-FAILING SOURCE OF WATER.

The territory is watered by the Rio Grande—the Nile of America,—Chama, Navajo, Pecos, Red, Mimbres, San Juan, Colorado, and numberless small streams fed by the everlasting snows of the mountain-ranges.

This much, although altogether too brief, is necessary to give a faint idea of this paradise of sheep-raisers, which must continue as now, for many years, to be a pastoral country. The earlier settlers of this Territory, while it was yet a dependency of Mexico, were Mexican statesmen, eminent soldiers, or prominent capitalists, who, having obtained concessions of land from Government, came here with their families and dependents, the latter of whom were generally of the lower orders. It became necessary to form large households for protection against the Indians, who roamed at will over the plains. Very little attention was paid to agriculture; no manufactures could be established; and the principal occupation was raising cattle and sheep for food, and horses for riding. There being no foreign market for meat, hides, tallow, or wool, the adaptation of the soil and climate to stock-growing has caused

A WONDERFUL INCREASE

of the original flocks and herds. The market for cattle and horses being more accessible, their numbers have not increased in as great a ratio as have the sheep.

The easy, careless habits of the Castilian magnates have suffered the product of the original Spanish Merino to deteriorate to a fearful extent; where the pure-bred Merino buck of the present day shears from 18 to 30 pounds, the small-framed, in-and-in-bred Mexican sheep yields from 2¼ to 3½, yet in all the points is evidently

A LINEAL DESCENDANT

of the prized Spanish Merino. This bad breeding has not affected the quality of the mutton, as that is the most delicious ever placed before gourmand or epicure. Mexican wool is now the lowest grade in the market, owing to the shortness of staple, the miserable manner of shearing, and the poor packing. The price at Pueblo, Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and other points where buyers congregate, is from 18 to 25 cents per pound.

To show

THE IMMENSE PROFITS

of engaging in the sheep business in New Mexico, a few figures, for which I guarantee accuracy, are submitted: Ewes can be bought, between October and May, for $3 per head. The clip of wool, say 2½ pounds at 25 cents, gives 62½ cents (the lamb and its mother are worth $4, a month from birth). The usual practice is to sheer a lamb at 8 months, which yields, say 2 pounds worth 50 cents. We now have in one year from making the investment, the ewe, worth $3; a lamb worth $1.75; 4½ pounds of wool, worth $1.12½; total, $5.87, or nearly 100 per cent advance on the investment. The cost of herding and care is small, as the native Mexican "works for nothing and boards himself." The flocks are divided into bunches of about 3,000 each, requiring three herdsmen, ponies, and dogs. These herdsmen are well paid at $15 per month, and their food costs less than $10 per month. Thus it will be seen that, to enterprising sheep-men who engage capital and experience in this business in New Mexico, there is no limit to the profit. Especially is it profitable to those who cross up the original stock with pure-blood rams. Experience has shown that each cross

DOUBLES THE YIELD

and vastly increases the quality of the wool. So well satisfied of this are some of the leading sheep men that one gentleman—P. C. Armijo, of Albuquerque—has within a few days purchased 160 fine Spanish Merino bucks, at prices ranging from $250 to $35, and proposes hereafter to go still more largely into the enterprise of improving the blood of his sheep.

This gentleman represents a family of several brothers, who own in all 500,000 sheep, and is a member of the firms of Boca & Armijo and of Armijo & Co., the united amounts of whose flocks reach near

A MILLION HEAD.

Such is a mere outline of an interest which, at no distant day, is bound to affect the whole nation. With the advent of railroads, of which the Texas Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Atlantic & Pacific, will cross the Territory, such immense herds must be made smaller, the mutton and wool improved, and brought more directly to the notice of consumers. W.

Michigan State Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 14.—Trains on all the railroads arrived last night and to-day loaded with animals, machinery, and merchandise for the State Fair, to open on Monday. Already 170 stalls are occupied by horses, and 150 stalls by cattle. Many large herds of swine and sheep are on the ground. These animals represent the most noted breeders in the eight Northern and Western States.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 13—2 p. m.—Consols for money and account, 92⅞@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 95⅝; do of '67, 95⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜; new 5s, 91⅝; Erie, 47¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—5-20s of '62, 97.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, 58f 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 65,000; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Wool continues active. Sales the past week, over 3,000,000 lbs. There is an upward tendency for choice, fine fleeces, and combing and delaine fleeces. Sales medium, extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 50@56c; double extra do, 53@55c; treble extra and pick-lock, 60@65c; delaine and combing fleeces in demand at 55@60c; pulled wool very scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleeces, 45@55; Michigan medium extra and double extra, 47@51c; Wisconsin delaine and combing, 50@60; western Colorado, Nevada and Lake, 31@38c; tub, 50@56½c; scoured, 42½@1.09; superfine and extra pulled, 40@55c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The jobbing trade continues very spirited, but manufacturers are less active. The market for cotton goods is strong and active, except for low grades of sheetings, shirtings, and corset jeans, which move slowly and are weak. Cotton-flannels are brisk and scarce. Prints very active and closely sold up. Wool flannels, blankets, and fine cassimeres selling freely. Dress-goods continue brisk. Dry-goods imports for the week $2,503,710.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,096; shipments, 1,773. Market active, with feeling firmer, and demand active for good shipping steers; good Texas cows, $2.10@2.25; wintered Texas steers, $2.30@3.00; through do, $1.90@2.05; good native cows, $2.85.

HOGS—Supply light, with brisk inquiry from shippers and packers at $3.75@3.90.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—Crude petroleum nominal at $1.15; refined firm at 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but prices unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat lower; receipts, 229,000 bu; inferior and mixed spring, $1.48; No. 2 Chicago, $1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55@1.56; Iowa spring, $1.55@156; winter red Western, $1.68@1.65; white, $1.75@1.78. Rye quiet; new Western, 95@98c; old do, 88@90c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt advancing; four-rowed State, $1.30. Corn in fair demand and a shade firmer; receipts, 99,000 bu; steamer, mixed Western, 63@65c; sail do, 65½@66c; high mixed and yellow, 66@67c; white, 66@68c; kiln-dried, 64c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 46@46½c; white, 48@52c.

EGGS—Steady.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Very firm, at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Active and firm; XX Ohio, 54c; fleece, 52c; Michigan fleece, 47@48½c; unwashed, 31c; tubbed, 53@55c; pulled, 35@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, and very firm; Rio, 20@23c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refined, 7@8c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 8c; refined, 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer, with good demand; old steam, 8⅞@8 9-16c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; Western, 18@25c.

CHEESE—Firm, 12@12½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull; choice white, $1.80; fair to prime, $1.65@1.85; choice amber, $1.75@1.78. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63c asked, but no buyers. Oats weak and lower; mixed Western, 42@44c; white, 45@46c. Rye steady at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork $17.75@18.00. Bulk shoulders 8¼c; clear rib, 9⅞@10c; bacon shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 11c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16½c. Lard dull and nominal at 8¼@8½c for Western.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 98c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 red fall, $1.41@1.42; No. 2 do, $1.60@1.62. Corn quiet; No. 2, 43@43½c on east track; 43c in elevator cash. Oats firm; offerings light; No. 2, 32c on east track; 33c in elevator; 33c October. Barley buoyant and strong; No. 2, $1.40@1.42. Rye firm; No. 2, 73@74c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; only an order demand; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c; small lots ¼c higher. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

CATTLE—Offerings nearly all Texan at 2¾@3¼c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.20@4.60.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.70; No. 3 do, $1.52@1.53; No. 2 red, $1.43¾; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.48; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.41; No. 1 spring, $1.21. Corn steady; high mixed, 50c spot, September or October; low mixed 49½c. Oats firm; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 34@35½c; rejected 33@33½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn 34,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.63¼; No. 1, $1.59½; amber $1.45. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats steady at 37c. Barley, $2.30@2.75 per cental.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive. Oats offered at 45c. Corn dull; sales, 18,000 bu; 56c for No. 2; 57c for Toledo.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; 11½c on wheat; 10c on corn.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $7.00@7.15. Wheat dull and a shade lower at $1.38. Corn steady at 52c. Rye firm at 82c. Oats quiet at 34@41c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Pork—Sales at $16.00; jobbing at $16.25. Lard in better demand; sales of kettle at 8@8¼c; steam salable at 7⅞c; held at 8c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders held at 8¼c, buyers at 8⅛c; clear held at 9¼c, with 9c bid. Bacon in good demand and firm; at the close held at outside prices; shoulders—sales at 9c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear—sales at 10@10⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c; sales early at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; mixed, 72c. Oats, 48c.

BRAN—Dull at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and nominal at 9½@10¼@10½c; hams lower at 13@14½c.

WHISKY—Advanced; Louisiana, 98c; Cincinnati, $1.04.

COFFEE—No stock in first hands; market firm, with a fair jobbing demand; fair to prime, 22@23½c.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 320 bales; receipts, 355 bales; exports coastwise, 1,572; stock, 6,213.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in active demand at full prices. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.63; amber, $1.67@1.69; new spring, $1.55. Corn dull; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 63@63½c; white, 67c. Oats firm; white, 48@50c; mixed, 43@46c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 10½c; refined, 15¾@

WHISKY—$1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.17; No. 2, $1.15 cash; $1.13⅜ seller September; $1.11¼ seller October. Oats steady; No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 27½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68c. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1.25.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 14½c; Oswego, 21½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 206,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 219,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red held at $1.46; No. 2 do $1.40; No. 3 $1.38. Corn steady at 57c. Oats dull; old No. 1, 40c; new do, 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Sept. 14.

Barge Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Tailor, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Cuyahoga, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Joseph Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hamilton, St. Paul's Pier, telegraph-poles.
Schr New Dominion, Kingston, salt.
Schr White Cloud, Buffalo, coal.
Schr N. H. Wilcox, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of London, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Steam barge Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, cedar posts.
Schr Harry Bersel, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Golden West, Cleveland, coal.
Scar City of Milwaukee, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Ahnapee, lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ford River, lumber.
Steam barge M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Japan, Ford River, lumber.
Schr B. B. Hubbard, White Lake, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepherd, Cedar River, lumber.
Scow Blue Bell, Manitowoc, lumber.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Scow Mennasis, Grand River, lumber.
Schr Fearless, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Little Traverse, wood.
Schr Tecumseh, Goderich, salt.
Schr J. L. Shank, Holland, tan-bark.
Scow D. R. Holt, Pentwater, tan-bark.
Schr James Platt, Oswego, coal.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Champion, slabs.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand River, slabs.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. G. Cooper, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Two Friends, Kingston, salt.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Transit, Kewaunee, wood.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Iron Sides, Buffalo, stone.
Schr Helen Blood, Bansherd's Pier, wood.
Schr W. H. Willard, Two Rivers, railroad ties.
Schr Mary Collins, Erie, coal.
Schr G. B. Roberts, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Madison, Ludington, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Menominee, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Strausch, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mania, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Annie Tomine, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, lumber.
Schr D. Ferguson, Oconto, lumber.
Scow Hercules, Holland, wood.
Scow Ahnapee, Amsterdam, wood.
Schr Lady McDonald, Port Burwell, wood.
Schr Beloit, St. Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Haven, wood.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ford River, telegraph poles.
Prop Young America, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Emma A. Mayes, Erie, coal.
Schr Unadilla, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Melvina, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Pamlico, Erie, coal.
Schr Alvira Cobb, Buffalo, coal.
Schr James C. Harrison, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, tan-bark.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Grace A. Channon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Traveler, Manistee, lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, tan-bark.
Scow Magdalena, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Cleveland, coal.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Dan Sickles, White Lake, lumber.
Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cleveland, Menominee, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Driver, Taylor's Pier, wood.
Schr Warren, Clay Bank, tan bark.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ed Blake, Kingston, salt.
Scow B. H. Becker, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Josephine Lawrence, Traverse Bay, railroad ties.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, coal.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr F. N. Knapp, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Walter B. Allen, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. D. Sawer, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr J. M. Forest, Green Bay, wood.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Erie, coal.
Schr Sea Gem, Ludington, lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Atlanto, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Lafrinetr, Cleveland, coal.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. E. Allen, Centreville, wood.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Wells Burt, Erie, coal.
Schr S. S. Osborn, Cleveland, coal.
Schr E. M. Porch, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Camanche, Oswego, coal.
Schr Australia, White River, wood.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Harriett Anne, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, lumber.
Schr Florence, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Louisa Strom, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Black Hawk, Stony Creek, tan-bark.
Prop Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr J. A. Holmes, White Lake, lumber.
Schr W. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Willie Lautet, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Antelope, Saginaw, salt.
Barge Clement, Saginaw, salt.
Barge Sam Bolton, Saginaw, salt.
Barge J. L. Ketchum, Saginaw, salt.
Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.

CLEARED.........Sept. 13.

Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 200 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 3 brls ale, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan and other ports, 15 brls oil, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 300 pkgs groceries.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 200 bu oats.
Schr Bay State, Buffalo, 15,400 bu wheat.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, 17,000 bu wheat, 50 bags timothy seed, 1 case brushes.
Schr J. P. March, Buffalo, 25,400 bu wheat.
Barge G. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Port Colborne, 19,440 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 450 hides, and sundries.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,500 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats, 175 bags feed, 100 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Rising Star, Oswego, 17,364 bu wheat.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Little Bedwich, sundries.
Schr Alva Bradley, Buffalo, 46,000 bu wheat.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 9,000 bu rye, 7,000 bu barley, 800 brls flour, 246 bags seed, 112 tons railroad ends, 265 bags bran.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,200 bu corn, 300 brls flour, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

Freights were dull and lower, a large fleet having arrived this morning. Rates are quoted at 13c for corn and 14c for wheat to Buffalo, a decline of 1c. A few vessels were chartered on private terms, as follows: To Buffalo—Schr A. Bradley, wheat on private terms; schr Carllingford (yesterday p. m.), wheat at 15c; schrs Antelope, Ketchum and barges, Bolton, and Clement (chartered previous to arrival), corn on private terms; prop Alaska, wheat, through. Total, 7; capacity equal to 147,000 bu wheats, and 105,000 bu corn. The prop. Jim Fisk was reported for corn. Also, two schooners, both chartered previous to arrival.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—PASSED DOWN—Props Lawrence, City of Traverse, Superior and barge, Mary Jarecki and barges, City of Fremont; bark Massillon, Hemisphere, Red, White, and Blue; schrs Maid of the Mist, Ebenezer, Correspondent, Champion, Morel, Hattie, Hannah, Lewis Day, Golden Rule, Rainbow, Col. Cook, G. Murray.

PASSED UP—Props Comet, Arctic, Ira, Owen and barge, Montana; schrs S. L. Mather, J. McGee, C. G. Breed, Hammond, Van Valkenburg, Nevada, Newsboy, Butcher Boy, Delaware, China, Ontario, Jamaica, Pandora, Collinwood, M. F. Merrick.

WIND—Northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY!
The Homeopathic Family Guide,
for the use of Twenty-eight Principal Remedies in the treatment of the more simple forms of disease. By GEORGE E. SHIPMAN, M. D. Together with directions for the treatment of Dengue and Yellow Fever, by W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D., New Orleans, La. Eighth Edition, Single Copies, $2.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by publishers, or may be ordered from any bookseller.
For the present edition a chapter has been added on the management of children during the first few days of life—the most important days, in many respects, of their whole existence. Many valuable suggestions are given here, which, if carefully followed out, would save the little ones and their attendants much needless suffering and very materially diminish the rates of infant mortality.
The book contains the photograph and autograph of the author.
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REAL ESTATE.

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SPECIAL BARGAIN—40 feet on North Clark-st., in one of the best business blocks on the street. Large part of purchase money can remain for a term of years at 8 per cent interest. SNYDER & LEE,
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MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

Considerable decrease was noticeable in the country demand for currency, but to-day being Saturday the falling off may be only the usual cessation of orders experienced at the close of the week, and Monday may bring an increase in the number again. The extraordinary movement of currency to the country which has now continued for nearly a month without any considerable amount coming back from the country to the city during the whole time is significant of greater activity in marketing the crops than has ever been known in the Northwest. Activity in the sale of crops, of course, implies a corresponding activity in trade of all kinds, both in the country and the city. This is, in fact, the experience of Chicago merchants at the present time. If it were not for the one drawback of insufficient means of transporting the grain and other products to the East, the present condition of things would fulfill the most sanguine expectations of the fall trade. The lack of sufficient transportation, however, with the consequent high freights, threatens to cause an accumulation of grain in Western warehouses, and thus not only make money tight, but depress prices. There is no reason to doubt that the supply of loanable funds here is diminishing considerably in consequence of the accumulation of grain in store.

Currency is extremely scarce in this market, and the city banks find it difficult to meet the orders of their country bank customers, even by sending $100 bills. It is almost impossible for a bank here to fill an order for $10,000 to $20,000 in $10s and $20s. Anything below $10s is entirely out of the question.

New York exchange was much depressed to-day owing to the scarcity of currency. Sales were made at $1.50 per $1,000 discount, and few buyers at that.

The clearings for the week show, like those of the last two weeks, that the volume of business is from 25 to 30 per cent greater than at this time last year. The aggregate clearings of the banks of Chicago during the last three weeks were about $24,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 13 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$5,425,874.59	$391,511.28
Tuesday	4,734,026.10	343,819.61
Wednesday	5,136,762.75	434,034.10
Thursday	5,040,763.94	437,647.33
Friday	4,611,630.93	453,465.76
Saturday	4,533,606.33	465,985.81
Total	$29,482,664.64	$2,526,454.89
Corresp'g week last year	21,116,988.93	1,887,329.68

The Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Works shipped to-day:

Sixty-five silver bricks, value	$31,590
Gold	3,000
Sold this week 300,000 lbs lead at $6.60	19,800
Total	$54,390

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	125	127
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	150	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	123	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	...	105
Northwestern National Bank	210	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	105	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	110
Chicago City Railway	...	155
West Division Railway	...	175
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	111
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chamber of Commerce	93	94
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Money easy throughout the day at 7 to 5, closing at the lower rate.

Exchange closed quiet and steady at 108¼@108⅜ for prime bankers 60-day sterling, and 110¼@110⅜ for sight.

Gold firm early in the day at 112, and then declined to 111⅛@111¼. Rates paid for carrying, 3, 2, 1, 6, and 4, and flat for borrowing. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $1,122,000 gold in redemption of bonds, $331,997 for interest, and the receipt of $3,116,665 for customs. General merchandise imports, including dry goods, same time, $6,676,605; produce export, $5,556,354; and specie exports, $510,962. Clearances, $78,772,000.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull and steady.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was weak and lower early in the day owing to the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co. At first the impression prevailed that large amounts of stock would be precipitated on the market, but when this was found to be erroneous, a general recovery was insured. In one case the decline was 4¼ per cent, but in the general list the fall was equal to only 1 to 2 per cent. The bank statement had only a temporary effect, and the decline caused by its announcement was soon recovered. Just before the close, however, another reaction ensued, the market leaving off steady at a decline. Wabash declined from 63⅛ to 59⅜; advanced to 61⅛, and closed at 60⅜. Western Union dropped from 91 to 88¾, recovered to 90⅞, receded to 89⅞, and still later sold at 90⅛@90⅜. Rock Island broke from 107 to 105, rallied to 106⅛, and sold finally at 105⅞. Lake Shore fell from 92 to 90⅜, rose to 91⅜, and sold at 90⅜@90⅞. New York Central sold at 104⅛@103⅞@103¼; Northwestern common at 61⅛@58⅞@59⅛; St. Paul common at 47⅛@46@46⅜; Pacific Mail at 44⅛@42⅝@44⅛@43⅛@43⅝, and Union Pacific at 25@23⅞@25@24⅛. The remainder of the list was quiet and without important feature.

Sterling, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅜
Coupons, '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	85	St Paul pfd	68
Western Union	90⅛	Wabash	60⅛
Quicksilver	30	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	91⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	71	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago & A., ex div.	102
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	103
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	37⅜
Erie	59⅛	C., C. & C.	33⅛
Erie pfd	68	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128⅛	Lake Shore	90⅜
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	28⅛
Michigan Central	85⅛	Illinois Central	103
Pittsburgh	85	Union Pacific stocks	24⅛
Northwestern	59	Union Pacific bonds	79⅛
Northwestern pfd	77⅛	Central Pacific bds	99⅜
Rock Island	105⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	98⅛
N. J. Central	101	B. H., & Erie	2
St. Paul	46⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

While there is unquestionably greater confidence in the prospect of a steady increase in the value of both city and suburban property than there was a few months ago, we find that the aggregate of actual transfers is small yet, and particularly so during the past week. As was mentioned in our real estate article of a week ago, it can not be expected that real estate will feel the full effect of the present commercial prosperity of the West until some time about February and March of next year, though the general belief that there will be an active demand for investment then is stiffening up the price of every piece of property in the market now, and in some cases has induced holders to advance their prices.

The general directions in which speculative buying and speculative inquiry are most active are southwestward and southward. This applies to both inside and suburban property. Those who attempt to forecast the future growth and extension of the city naturally fix their attention on two or three points in those directions which are evidently concentrating the manufacturing business. First of these—and for the present the most important—is the concentration of manufacturing industries being effected by the liberal inducements offered by Mr. S. J. Walker in and near Canalport, and extending northeastward from the Bridewell nearly to the junction of Reuben and Twenty-second streets. This new manufacturing district will soon extend southward to Bridgeport, as the latter is also gradually extending still further southeastward to the Stock-Yards.

The next most significant concentration of manufacturing interests is at Cornell and South Chicago, and though these points are new yet, as compared with the first-mentioned manufacturing districts on the South Branch of the river, their influence in determining the direction in which the city will be projected into the suburbs is more potent than almost any others.

Each of these projections of the manufacturing exercises an influence to increase the value of a parallel belt of residence property. Altogether, these causes are extending the city southward and southwestward more rapidly than in any other direction. Before the fire the centre of population was about the junction of Blue Island avenue and Halsted street. Now it is probably at least as far south as the junction of Twelfth and Halsted streets.

REBUILDING OF THE NORTH SIDE

is progressing in a manner that must be gratifying to owners of first-class residence property in that quarter of the city. We hear of three lots, sold during the last week to as many different buyers, all well-known citizens, who propose to build homes for their own occupation, viz.:

Corner of State and Ohio streets, 119x119 feet, for $22,000 cash.

Corner of LaSalle and Maple streets, 31x110 feet, for $5,700.

Oak street, just west of State, 50x130 feet, for $1,500.

The purchasers of all the above lots will build on them either this fall or next spring. These are only a few out of many similar instances during the past month or two, which go to show that, to a greater extent than any other quarter of the city, the North Side is being built up by people who expect to occupy the houses they erect.

DWELLINGS.

We hear of sales of a good many cottages and larger dwellings at prices ranging from $3,000 to $8,000, some in the suburbs and some in the city. This is the class of dwellings most in demand, and, therefore, the easiest to sell. Nevertheless, builders seem to be erecting an excessive supply of more expensive houses, costing from $8,000 to $10,000, thus making the house and lot cost from $13,000 to $15,000. There is a probability that this class of houses may sell better next spring than now, but the cheaper class of houses first mentioned sell more quickly at any time.

SUBURBAN RAILROADS.

The work of grading for the South Shore Railroad, from Parkside Station to South Chicago, has been completed for two miles from Parkside Station, along Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue to Seventy-fifth street. The ties and the iron have been purchased, and the builders say they will have the road completed to Seventy-fifth street, and in operation, within thirty days.

The branch of the Rock Island Road from near Washington Heights to South Chicago is progressing slowly, but will be completed this fall. This branch is also to be extended west from its junction with the main line of the Rock Island Road to a junction with the Great Eastern. This will furnish a means of transit for freight-cars from almost any railroad in the suburbs to South Chicago.

The grading on the branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad from Blue Island into the city was begun ten days ago.

ACRES.

Among sales by the acre made within the last few days, we note:

Twenty acres, corner Wilcox and Western avenues, in Sec. 12, Town 37, 13, at Washington Heights. Sold by George A. Chambers at $1,250 per acre.

Thirty-nine acres, located one mile south of Park Ridge Station. Sold by Gustin & Wallace for $10,000.

Five acres, corner of Waverly and Taylor streets. Sold by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. for $18,000.

One hundred and twenty acres on the Illinois Central Railroad, at One Hundred and Third street. Sold by Snyder & Lee for $800 per acre. The seller bought it last July for $400 per acre.

Two and a half acres on the south side of Sixteenth street, sold last week by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. for $25,000, was west of Brown street, instead of Western avenue, as stated in our real estate article of last week.

Fifty-five acres in Sections 17 and 18, Town 37, Range 13, being at Washington Heights. Sold by C. C. Thayer & Co. for $1,200 per acre.

Three and one-half acres in Morgan Park, Washington Heights. Sold by Larkin & Jenks for $6,500.

MOUNT FOREST

is a new station, 9 miles from the city limits, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A handsome depot has been erected, at a cost of about $1,000. Three hundred acres have been subdivided into lots, and several houses have been built and occupied. Streets are being graded, sidewalks built, and all the other conveniences of a first-class suburban town provided.

AUCTION SALES.

William A. Butters & Co. sold at public auction on last Monday, 18 lots, located on Wabash avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth street. Prices ranged from $50 to $63 per foot, and sales aggregated $25,407.

At auction during the past week Messrs. Elison & Foster made sale at South Lynne on Tuesday of forty lots, aggregating $8,000. On Thursday a very successful sale was held at Evanston of property belonging to Messrs. Commons & Best, when sixty-eight lots were sold, the total sale amounting to $21,000. The attendance at the sale was very large, filling eight cars, the bidding spirited. The prices were very satisfactory, averaging $8 per front foot. For the coming week Messrs. Elison & Foster announce for Monday the sale of a marble front house at 1182 Wabash avenue, which was postponed from Friday on account of the storm. On Tuesday the same firm will sell sixty-five residence lots, situated on Thirty-seventh street, near the Great Union Stock Yards.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 13: City property—Number of sales, 159; consideration, $692,911. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $6,125. South of city limits—Number of sales, 36; consideration, $227,254. West of city limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $5,000. Total sales, 200. Total consideration, $931,290.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,654	4,000	7,200	1,525
Wheat, bu	251,090	58,770	174,050	56,691
Corn, bu	212,155	203,300	50,210	410,356
Oats, bu	64,820	43,150	40,811	98,849
Rye, bu	7,238	3,844	23,750	16,930
Barley, bu	45,410	36,800	33,133	18,779
Grass seed, lbs	220,210	131,210	112,522	30,079
Flax seed, lbs	355,370	278,135	43,650	...
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	29,700	40,750	9,040
Cured meats, lbs	9,160	58,630	302,540	253,406
Beef, brls	...	...	215	57
Pork, brls	...	...	375	170
Lard, lbs	4,140	9,390	66,136	113,660
Tallow, lbs	17,170	11,540	36,312	40,500
Butter, lbs	85,880	76,750	29,333	4,080
Dressed hogs, No.	8,331	...	11,162	...
Live hogs, No.	1,363	8,294	2,155	5,795
Cattle, No.	986	2,286	...	1,937
Sheep, No.	...	1,390	...	...
Hides, lbs	125,144	94,380	87,500	86,100
Highwines, brls	610	193	162	233
Wool, lbs	138,700	43,220	128,407	28,540
Potatoes, bu	550	2,111	...	...
Lumber, m feet	5,472	10,126	2,653	1,741
Shingles, m	1,360	2,080	1,073	2,874
Lath, m	340	1,197	305	134
Salt, brls	822	6,726	3,417	1,919

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 6,889 bu wheat; 1,705 bu corn; 5,749 bu oats; 531 bu rye; 3,360 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 639 cars wheat; 319 cars and 47,000 bu corn; 36 cars oats; 17 cars rye; 70 cars barley. Total (1,081 cars), 428,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding week ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 13, 1873.	Sept. 6, 1873.	Sept. 14, 1872.
Flour, brls	42,475	32,800	25,716
Wheat, bu	1,512,080	1,600,410	347,708
Corn, bu	1,359,865	1,656,565	1,492,105
Oats, bu	364,504	423,174	318,920
Rye, bu	56,525	68,902	40,728
Barley, bu	232,097	146,460	234,070
Live hogs, No.	65,679	57,574	46,144
Cattle, No.	14,240	16,267	11,476
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	35,550	30,343	23,007
Wheat, bu	1,395,517	1,895,517	519,059
Corn, bu	602,820	457,485	1,866,045
Oats, bu	217,057	252,624	530,779
Rye, bu	85,702	30,378	25,788
Barley, bu	91,090	45,583	296,414
Live hogs, No.	57,266	43,944	47,573
Cattle, No.	10,689	9,947	7,506

On Monday next the various railroads leading to Eastern and New England points will advance their rates 5c per 100 lbs on fourth-class, and 10c per barrel on flour. The recent advance in water rates has thrown considerable freight into the hands of the railroads which would otherwise have sought the lake route. The former claim they have all the business they can do.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day promulgated an order to the effect that hereafter smoking would not be allowed in the reading-room of the Chamber of Commerce. Cause: Too many men seem to have nothing else to do but to loaf around said reading-room, smoke poor cigars, and very old pipes, to the detriment of gentlemen who go to the Chamber of Commerce because they have business to attend to there.

THE MARKETS.

A very fair business was transacted in the produce markets to-day, and prices were firmer and higher, with the single exception of wheat. Shippers and speculators were out in full force, and took hold readily, the latter class of operators believing in early frosts, the weather last night and this morning being quite cold for the season. The markets generally closed firm.

Jobbers of dry goods report the market unchanged in any essential particular. Orders were numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for, and a large volume of sales was accomplished at unchanged and generally firm prices. In the different departments of the grocery market there was a good degree of activity, with but slight variation in prices, coffees alone being subjected to any material change. The consumptive demand for coffees has fallen off very materially, but the speculation actively continues, and notwithstanding the downward course of gold the market is excited and advancing. The different grades of Rio, Singapore Java, Costa Rica, and Maracaibo were to-day marked up a ⅛@¼c. Sugars are quoted less active, and a trifle easier for refined, but for brown and molasses grades the market maintains a firm tone, as stocks are very light. Syrups and molasses continue active, and are gradually working upward. Teas are meeting with a steadily-increasing demand, at firm rates. Soaps, spices, starch, etc., remain steady as previously quoted. The butter market was without activity, except in choice qualities, but there are no large stocks of any grade, and the general market was firm. Cheese remains quiet, with prices a shade lower. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in grain-bags, the movement being limited by the inadequacy of the supply. Quotations remain unchanged, at 37½c for Stark, 35c for Lewiston, 34½c for Otter Creek, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. The fish trade was reasonably active, and full former rates are being realized for all descriptions, while for mackerel materially higher prices ruled, the quotations of No. 1 shore being advanced fully $1, bays 75c, and kits 20c. The season's catch of fat mackerel has been extremely light, and it now looks as though prices would go still higher. Dried fruits were moving on a liberal scale at generally firm prices, raisins being the only notable exception. The high rates prevailing for some past have caused a diminished demand and the market is "off" here and at the East. Layers are now quoted at $3.15@3.20. Hay was again quoted dull and weak. With the exception of a light demand for shipment by boat to Buffalo there was no outside inquiry, and prices of pressed descriptions must still be considered nominal. Hides were active and strong, quoted at 10¾@11c for heavy, and 11¾@12c for light. No new features were noted in the leather, pig-iron, paints, and tobacco markets. Oils met with a good demand at generally firm prices. Linseed was active and strong at a further advance—now held at $1.00 for raw, and 1.05 for boiled.

Lumber continues active and firm, especially the common grades, which are meeting with a large inquiry from the interior. Prices at the yards are advancing, from sympathy with the wholesale market, and joists, scantling, and small timber are now sold by very many dealers at $12.50. Sales are made at less figures, but the market is firm, even at the outside price. The receipts of cargo lumber were large, and the market ruled active and firm at an advance. Joists and scantling sold at $10.12½@10.50, and boards and strips at $12.00@14.50. Metals and nails continue to meet with a good demand at the current prices, the only change being a decline of ¼c on wire. Trade in iron continues fair at unchanged rates.

The demand for wool continues active, and a further advance is noted in light fleece and coarse washed. The supply is exceedingly light. Hops and broom corn were without important change. Timothy seed was moderately active at about Friday's range of prices. Clover was dull and easy. There was no special change in green fruits; apples, pears and grapes were plenty, and without quotable change. Poultry was in large supply and dull; prices being weak and irregular. Eggs unchanged.

Highwines were dull but firm and unchanged. Offerings were light, while buyers were slow in making their wants known, and sellers were not anxious to offer their property unless some one asked for it. Towards the close the feeling was hardly as firm as that prevalent during the greater portion of the session, and the best bid at the extreme close was 92½c, with holders asking 93c. Sales were confined to 50 brls at 93c.

Lake freights were quiet and tame, and we note a decline of about 1c in rates to Buffalo, with a weak feeling prevalent. The arrival of a large fleet of vessels rather upset the calculations of owners and agents, who, having had their own way for some time, were bent on obtaining full yesterday's rates for to-day, but shippers held off for a time, and late in the session agents were somewhat anxious to make engagements, though they were reticent about rates, and reported all their charters made as on "private terms." There is no doubt, however, but that vessels could have been had at 10c for oats, 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat to Buffalo, and there is but little doubt that the charters reported to-day on "private terms" were made on the basis of these rates. A total of 7 vessels was reported chartered, which will take out 147,000 bu wheat and 105,000 bu corn.

Provisions were more active, and on mess pork a shade firmer market was noted, with meats nominally unchanged but steady, and lard tame for present, but rather strong for future delivery. Operators were discussing the prospects for the coming packing season, the probable supply of hogs, and the possible course of prices, but, as they had no definite information on any of the subjects mooted, their opinions must be set down as conjectures. It is argued, however, that the low price of corn for some months past has stimulated the fattening of hogs for the winter's market, and that the hog crop, in point of condition and quality is farther advanced than usual at this season of the year, though it must be borne in mind that the receipts during the summer months have been larger this year than for a few seasons past. Small lots of mess pork were held at $16.25 cash, and round lots could not have been purchased below $16.00. Old pork steady at $15.00. Meats for future are attracting more attention, but packers have not yet fully made up their minds as to the probable course of the market after the cutting season opens. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, seller September, $15.95@16.00; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $13.37½@13.40; seller January, $13.50@13.62½; lard, cash or seller September, $7.70@7.75; summer do, 7⅛@7⅝c; seller November, 7½c. Lard, seller December, 7½@7⅝c; do seller January, $7.75@7.80. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@11½c for winter, and 9@10½c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅝c. English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅞@7c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅜@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller September at $15.95; 1,000 brls do seller December at $13.37½; 500 brls do seller January at $13.50; 130 brls old mess at $15.00; 500 tcs lard cash (last evening) at $7.70; 500 tcs do cash (to-day) at 7⅝c; 500 tcs do seller December and January at 7⅝c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7⅝c; 250 bxs dry salted shoulders seller the first half of December at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short rib middles at 9c, loose; 40,000 lbs do (summer) at 8⅛c, loose.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Sept. 11, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk'g Sep. 11, '73	2,944	1,988	1,288	115,000	1,290,000
Same week, '72	1,347	1,802	300	46,000	242,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	248,097	207,934	88,737	41,282,000	167,476,673
Same time '71-'72	102,089	176,738	77,581	33,956,155	105,718,014

Flour was quiet at unchanged prices, though the decline in wheat tended to create weakness in the manufactured article, and had buyers put in an appearance in any numbers they could undoubtedly have purchased at lower figures than holders would have accepted yesterday. As it was, the demand did not warrant any concessions on the part of sellers, hence quotations were unchanged. Bran was more plenty and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 400 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Park Prairie) at $5.50; 50 brls low at $5.00. Total, 1,050 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.75; 10 tons do at $11.50, all on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.00@9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@6.50
Low to medium	5.00@5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.70
Spring superfines	3.00@5.00
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was active, but weak, and closed ⅛@1c lower than yesterday. Receipts, present and prospective, are large, while the shipping movement was somewhat limited to-day, though the outgo for the week closing with last evening was 1,800,000 bu against 1,500,000 bu received. This exhibits a liberal movement indeed, but shippers to-day were disposed to await a drop in lake freights which they felt sure would follow the arrival of a large fleet within the past twenty-four hours. Indeed, this was partially necessary, from the fact that New York was reported considerably lower and weak to-day, and while there is a fair margin in favor of the exporter, the status of the trade east and west did not seem to warrant large operations to-day, hence receivers found it difficult to dispose of their property unless at the figures buyers bid. The speculative element was extremely restive, being firm and weak in their views alternately, but the bears finally carried the day, the market closing weak at the depreciation above noted. Seller September on the morning Board opened at $1.12⅝@1.12½, sold down to $1.11½ on 'Change, and closed tame at $1.11½@1.11⅝. October in the same time sold at $1.11½@1.12, and closed at $1.11⅛@1.11¼. Seller the year ranged at $1.09⅛@1.10, and closed nominally at $1.09⅛@1.09¼. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.12½ and closed at $1.11½@1.11⅝. No. 1 was in good demand at $1.16⅝@1.17 for soft, and $1.17@1.17⅛ for Northwestern. No. 3 was active at $1.06½@1.07, and rejected sold at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 19,600 bu do at $1.16⅝; 5,900 bu do Northwestern at $1.17⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.17; 23,600 bu No. 2 spring (partly hard) at $1.12½; 11,600 bu do at $1.12⅝; 41,200 bu do at $1.12¼; 56,800 bu do at $1.12⅛; 66,000 bu do at $1.12; 10,000 bu do at $1.11⅞; 32,200 bu do at $1.11⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 5,600 bu do Northwestern at $1.12½; 2,400 bu do at $1.12⅝; 800 bu do at $1.12¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 24,800 bu do at $1.06½; 3,200 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 317,100 bu.

Corn was also active, and a firmer feeling prevailed, prices ruling ⅛@⅜c better than yesterday, the night being cold and the morning savoring of winter, which facts created the impression among some that the corn crop is to be ruined by early frosts, hence the bull element were not obliged to work hard to create an advance, the shorts being willing buyers at the asking prices. Shippers, on the other hand, were disposed to let the market alone, and beyond the purchase of a few small lots to fill out cargoes now nearly made up, they did little indeed, the high freights, advancing market here, and not an over strong market at New York, all operating against them. Receipts for the week show liberal incomings, while the outgo was relatively small, and there was about 700,000 bushels added to the already large stock in store at this point. There is unquestionably a very large amount of corn yet in first hands which will be sent forward rapidly should any material advance in prices occur, so that it is to be hoped that circumstances will favor a shipping movement from this point, it being advisable to have our elevators in a condition to receive the winter's additions. On the Early Board No. 2 seller the month sold at 41⅛@42⅛c, and October at 43@43½c, ruling more steady during the regular session, and closing firm at 41⅜@41½c for September, and 43⅛@43⅜c for October. Cash No. 2 sold at 41⅜c for regular, and 42@42½c for strictly fresh, closing firm. Rejected was in fair request at 38⅛@38⅜c. Canal corn ruled quiet. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu high mixed and No. 2 at 42⅛c; 14,000 bu do at 42½c; 38,000 bu do at 42c; 39,800 bu No. 2 at 41⅜c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38⅜c; 7,200 bu do at 38½c; 18,000 bu No. 2 and 6,000 bu No. 1 at 41c, afloat. Total, 128,600 bu.

Oats were in good speculative demand, and the market was active and strong at an appreciation of 1c per bushel, buyers bidding outside figures freely for a time, the receipts being only moderate, and the outgo fair, though there was no freight-room engaged to-day. Two or three prominent operators wanted to buy, and bid over each other, and this was the basis of the above appreciation. Opening rates of No. 2 were at 28⅞c, sold up to 29⅞c, but weakened just before the adjournment of the session, and closed steady at 29⅛@29⅜c for cash or seller September. October opened at 29½c, touched 30⅛c, and closed with sellers at 30c. Rejected oats were steady at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 27,200 bu No. 2 at 29⅜c; 34,600 bu do at 29⅛c; 13,600 bu do at 29c; 3,000 bu do at 28⅞c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 27½c. Total, 80,200 bu.

Rye was in active demand for shipment and on local account, and we note an advance of 2c per bu, with sales of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 11,000 bu on private terms. Total, 14,200 bu. At the close the market was firm. Rejected was inactive; quotable at 62@64c.

Barley was active at an irregular range of prices, selling 5@7c per bu above the outside figures paid yesterday, but closing less firm, with part of the advance lost. No 2 (the speculative grade) was thoroughly demoralized, it being manipulated by a clique who are endeavoring to put the market up, and are withholding from the market whatever proportion they own of the stock in store at this point, while others who have a round lot on hand are waiting the current of events before parting with their property. For No. 3 and rejected, there is a legitimate demand for shipment and for home use, and some claim that No. 2 is good property at present figures, arguing that the stock in the country is light, and a steady demand from other markets will be experienced during the coming few months. Opening sales of No. 2 were at $1.35, declined to $1.32, and at the close was dull, but rather firm, at $1.33 cash, seller September, October, or the year. No. 3 sold at $1.00@1.05, and rejected at 85@92c, the latter according to location. Sample lots in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 1,200 bu do at $1.34; 800 bu do at $1.33½; 8,600 bu do at $1.33; 500 bu do at $1.32; 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.05; 2,800 bu do at $1.04; 9,600 bu do at $1.03; 4,400 bu do at $1.02; 3,600 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 92c; 2,000 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 2,000 bu do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.40; 1,600 bu do at $1.35; 2,500 bu do at $1.32; 2,600 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at $1.28; 2,400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 600 bu do at $1.00, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.26, delivered. Total, 61,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 13—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast and on passage firm. Cargoes of corn off coast and on passage quiet. Short ribs, 41s. LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadier. Stretfords, 40s 6d.

COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP OF 1872-'73.

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Our statement of the cotton-crop of the United States for the year ending Sept. 1, 1873, will be found below. It will be seen that the total crop this year reaches 3,930,500 bales, while the exports are 2,679,986 bales, and the home consumption 1,201,128 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year 90,989 bales. The tables which follow show the whole movement for the twelve months. The first table indicates the stock at each port, Sept. 1 of 1873 and 1872, the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years, and the export movement for the past year (1872-'73) in detail, and the totals for 1871-'72:

PORTS.	Receipts year ending, Sept. 1, 1873.	Sept. 1, 1872.	Exports, year ending Sept. 1, 1873. Great Britain.	France	Other foreign.	Total.	Stock. Sep. 1, 1873.	Sep. 1, 1872.
Louisiana	1,240,384	957,538	733,007	194,088	249,963	1,177,058	7,177	6,259
Alabama	332,457	288,012	105,005	1,073	26,052	132,130	5,802	963
South Carolina	374,476	271,241	118,445	18,665	23,059	160,169	4,123	3,290
Georgia	614,039	450,539	203,831	25,967	146,597	375,895	1,224	848
Texas	343,450	197,966	170,711	6,100	33,627	210,438	4,889	4,694
Florida	14,068	19,359	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	61,576	62,528	1,632	...	...	1,632	289	248
Virginia	433,583	216,098	7,772	...	...	7,772	1,602	532
New York	165,605*	165,875*	532,538	6,810	34,150	573,498	47,746	27,027
Boston	26,875	32,458*	11,041	...	87	11,128	9,500	3,000
Philadelphia	21,209*	30,129*	5,499	...	293	6,792	7,250	7,500
Baltimore	17,663*	46,241*	13,090	200	7,653	20,943	1,387	460
Portland	5,961*	4,312*	2,257	...	...	2,257	...	...
San Francisco	...	...	318	...	6	324	...	...
Total this year	3,651,346	...	1,906,566	252,903	521,517	2,679,986	90,989	...
Total last year	...	2,732,286	1,454,512	184,065	318,747	1,957,314	...	54,521

*These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrive overland from Tennessee, &c. The total receipts at New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia for the year ending Aug. 31, 1873, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 3,651,346 bales, against 2,732,286 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

	—Year ending Sept. 1— 1872-73.	1871-72.
Receipts at the shipping ports, bales	3,651,346	2,732,286
Add shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to manufacturers	141,500	122,065
Total	3,792,846	2,854,351
Manufactured south, not included in above	137,662	120,000
Total cotton crop for the year, bales	3,930,508	2,974,351

The result of these figures is a total of 3,930,508 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending Aug. 31, 1873.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was dull and weak, closing ⅝c lower than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.11⅛@1.11⅜ seller the month, closing at the inside; and at $1.10⅝@1.10⅞ seller October. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 43⅛c seller October. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and rather unsettled, quotable at $1.85@1.90.

BROOM CORN—Was moderately active at unchanged prices, as follows: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5@6c; inferior brush, $70.00@90.00 ₩ ton.

BEANS AND PEAS—New beans are beginning to arrive, but prices are unsettled. Green peas sell at $1.50 per bu. We again quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.25@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no particular change in this department. Trade is very good and prices are pretty well sustained. We quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Remains firm at about former quotations. Choice qualities are in steadily good request, but other grades are to some extent neglected. The fact that stocks are light, however, induces a confident feeling among holders, and the following prices are firmly maintained: Choice yellow, 24@28c; medium to good, 18@21c; inferior to common, 13@16c.

BAGGING—The grain bag trade is more quiet but the falling off in the demand has not resulted in any softening of prices, the limited character of the supply imparting a buoyant tone to the market. In other departments of the market there were no new features, trade ruling quiet at steady prices. We continue to quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—A further decline of 1 shilling in Liverpool, and the declining tendency of prices at the East, taken in connection with a diminished demand, causes some anxiety among holders, and, in hope of stimulating trade, a general reduction in prices has been determined upon. Stocks are liberal, and there are free sellers at the following revised quotations: New York factory, prime, 12c; Ohio factory, do, 10@11c; Western factory, do, 10@11c; Lower grades, 5@9c.

COAL—Erie, Briar Hill, and Walnut Hill were advanced 50c per ton. Other descriptions were unchanged. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change to speak of. Flour barrels are meeting with a moderate and steady demand. Stock is firm. Below are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in good local request, and, under moderate offerings, firm at 16c. A few sales were made at 17c.

FEATHERS—Sold readily at the quoted prices: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 75c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The scarcity of fat mackerel continues, and the market is firm and advancing, No. 1 shore now being quoted at $13.50@14.00, and No. 1 bay at $10.00@10.50—an advance of 75c@$1.00 per ½-brl. Stocks of most other descriptions, also, are rather light, but, in the absence of any special activity, prices do not advance. We revise our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for raisins has been light for some time past (buyers evidently holding off for the new crop, which will begin to arrive about the 1st of October), and, although stocks are small, the market has eased off fully 10c per box for layers. In most other fruits there is a continued liberal movement, and the general market retains its firm tone. Nuts are in good demand at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.15@3.20; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—There is continued activity—chiefly speculative—in the demand for coffee, and the upward movement of prices continues. If we except Mocha and Java, there was a ⅛c advance in the different grades to-day, and, judging from present indications, the end is not yet. Syrup and molasses are moving on a liberal scale, and prices are firm and advancing. Soaps, spices and starch remain steady and unchanged. Below are the prices now current:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@28c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25¾@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 28½@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27¼@27½c; do, prime, 26¾@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12¼@12½c; A standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 10@10c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The supply of grapes and pears was liberal, and prices were a trifle lower. Apples were plenty and sold at a wide range of prices, choice bringing $2.75@3.00 per brl. Peaches were firm. We repeat: Lemons, $13.00@14.00 per box. Naples lemons, $9.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $4.50@5.00 per case; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl; peaches, 35@50c per basket. Pears, 40@60c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.00 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 60@70c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Siberian crab-apples, 35@40c per basket.

HOPS—New hops are coming forward slowly and are meeting with a moderate inquiry. Prices range from 40@50c. The market is at present easy, owing to reports that the importations from Bavaria will be large, but nothing definite is known yet. The crop is smaller than last year, but the quality of the hops is good. Old sell at 20@40c.

HAY—There was no improvement in the condition of this market. There was some little inquiry for shipment to Buffalo, but aside from this the demand was restricted to meeting the wants of local consumers: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was again reported active and strong. Local and Eastern tanners are actively engaged, and the market is kept bare. We note a ¼c advance, as follows: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 11¾@12c; do heavy, 10¾@11c; part cured, 10¾@11½c; green calf, 16@17c; veal-kip, 13@13½c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16½@17½c; dry flint, 18½@19½c; long-haired kip, 11@11½c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in tolerably fair demand and steady at the rates given below:

Iron	3 6-10	@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛	@6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8¾	@9	₩ lb

LEATHER—Remains firm at former quotations. The demand is good and steadily improving. We make no change in our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$39@41
Country harness	36@38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@42
Kip, ₩ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	85@1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@27
Country upper	23@26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@22
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@37
"B. A." sole	30@32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@1.45
Kip	75@1.10
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department continues active, and prices are steady as quoted, the only exception being for wire, which is ¼c lower. Below are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7¾c; 6, 8, and 9, 9¾c; 10 to 11, 10¾c; 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12¾c; 15 and 16, 13¾c; 17, 14¾c; 18, 15¾c; 19, 18¾c; 20, 19¾c; full bundles, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in continued good demand and firm at the given rates, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ net; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is more active at about the same range of prices, manilla rope being a shade easier. We repeat: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; sash-hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A further advance of 2c in linseed oil was established to-day, the quotations now being $1.00 for raw, and $1.05 for boiled. Other oils remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, $100; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—The pig iron trade shows steady improvement, and the market is gradually hardening, though no quotable advance has as yet taken place. Following are the prices current: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do. No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of chickens was large, and the market was dull, and prices weak and irregular. Prairie chickens, in good order, were salable at a slight advance from yesterday's prices. We quote: Old chickens, $3.50@4.00; spring do, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 12½@13c; prairie chickens, $1.75@2.50; venison saddles, 18@20c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00.

POTATOES—The demand is still limited to small lots for supplying the city trade. The supply was ample, and prices remain about the same. Sweet were salable at full former prices. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $1.50@2.00; do per bu, 50@70c; yellow sweet, $4.00; red do, $2.50@2.75.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active, prices ruling about the same as on Friday. Common to choice sold at $2.60@3.10. Clover was dull and weak at $4.25@5.30 for prime medium or mammoth. Flax sold at $1.95. Sales include 75 bags choice timothy at $3.10; 228 bags prime at $3.00; 51 bags do at $2.95; 228 bags $2.90; 147 bags medium at $2.85; 9 bags at $2.80; 24 bags at $2.75; 190 bags at $2.62½; 138 bags common at $2.60; 4 bags poor at $2.25; 1 car flax at $1.95; 102 bags at $1.90.

SALT—Fine salt is meeting with a good demand and firm. The receipts continue light and there is no accumulation of stocks. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—There is an increasing demand for teas, and prices have a decided upward inclination. Stocks are full, but in no way excessive, and a confident tone pervades the market. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common, to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady and firm at unchanged prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—This market was without new features. The demand was only fair, but stocks are moderate and the general feeling is firm. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The attendance of buyers was less than for the past few days, but the demand is still active. The offerings are very light. An advance is noted in light fleece and coarse washed. Also coarse to medium unwashed. It is thought that the demand will be less urgent next week, and that prices will be a trifle easier. We now quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	26@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Sept. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,116	9,088	389
Tuesday	2,616	11,524	1,124
Wednesday	3,434	15,961	991
Thursday	2,958	11,936	1,097
Friday	1,363	8,331	986
Saturday	300	4,000	102
Total	13,787	60,840	4,689
Same time last week	16,207	61,393	3,719
Week before last	19,320	54,376	5,247

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,444	7,913	....
Tuesday	1,262	8,939	....
Wednesday	1,967	11,025	....
Thursday	956	11,919	....
Friday	2,155	11,162	....
Total	7,774	50,958	....

CATTLE—The past week has witnessed no essential improvement in any feature of the cattle market. Trade continues unqualifiedly dull, while prices remain weak and variable. The receipts were comparatively light, aggregating only 13,787 head, against 16,207 last week, and 19,320 for the previous week, but so limited have been the requirements of the trade that one-half the number would no doubt have fully satisfied all legitimate demands. The only description of stock for which the market has given any evidences of vitality was choice beeves suited to the wants of the New York, Albany, and Boston markets, but there was no appearance of activity in the demand for these, and, but for the limited number on sale, former rates could scarcely have been sustained. In rare instances, $6.00@6.25 was obtained for premium steers of from 1,400 to 1,550 lbs average, but it required a really fine bullock to command $5.50@5.75, while good droves, averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs went slowly at $5.00@5.25. Fleshy steers of from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs were worked off with difficulty at $4.25@4.75, and thin rough lots and through Texans were a drug at $2.00@3.00. The wants of local butchers have been supplied mainly at $2.25@2.50 for through Texas cattle, and at $2.75@3.75 for common to good native cows and poor to common steers. Stock cattle were but little inquired for, and prices remain nominally unchanged; quotable at $2.75@3.25 for common and at $3.50@4.00 for good to prime lots. Calves are doing a trifle better, being salable at $3.00@5.50.

To-day there was a dull, heavy feeling in the market. The fresh receipts were light, but the accumulation of stale cattle, held over from the preceding days of the week, was considerable, and the supply largely exceeded the wants of buyers. As a consequence, prices were irregular and weak, favoring buyers often to the extent of 25c per 100 lbs as compared with yesterday's rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.00

HOGS—The receipts during the week amounted to 60,840 against 61,393 last week, and 54,376 week before last. The demand for this class of stock has been less urgent than during the preceding week, owing to the unsettled state of the sea-board markets, and, under continuous heavy receipts lower prices have prevailed. Signs of weakness were manifested at the opening of the market, but prices were pretty well sustained until Wednesday, when there was a drop of 10c. The following day witnessed a further decline of 10@15c, the market receding to $4.15@4.55. Under the moderate arrivals of yesterday and to-day a firmer feeling was developed, and at the close prices are barely 5c lower than at the close of trade last week. Steady improvement is now noticeable in the quality of the hogs, the average being better than in former years at a like period.

To-day trading was fairly active, and the feeling was firm at 5c advance over yesterday's closing prices, sales making at $4.30@4.65 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.60@4.75 for poor to extra light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	229	$4.75	36	271	$4.40	34	292	$4.35
107	200	4.60	58	206	4.65	46	240	4.60
42	286	4.30	43	259	4.55	28	260	4.25
115	201	4.60	40	200	4.70	40	200	4.70
37	271	4.50	23	214	4.60	58	309	4.55
44	200	4.50	30	245	4.40	34	300	4.35
55	198	4.50	89	171	4.60	20	229	4.50
44	290	4.55	71	187	4.70	56	183	4.55
22	221	4.45	25	196	4.60	28	260	4.75
41	199	4.70	44	201	4.70			

SHEEP—The sheep market remains quiet at steady and unchanged prices. The current wants of city butchers have proved sufficient to absorb the daily receipts at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.60@3.80 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice. The quality has been of a rather poor average, and sales were mostly at $3.25@4.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

A large fleet of lumber-laden craft arrived at the sale-docks to-day, and the market was liberally supplied with all grades of lumber. There was an active demand from both the local and interior dealers, especially the former, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 25 cargoes were sold in the morning. An advance of 12½@25c was established on piece-stuff and boards and strips. Lath sold at $1.87½, joists and scantling at $10.00@10.50, the latter price for choice Manistee cargoes. Early in the afternoon the market was moderately active, but closed rather quiet. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.00@16.00; common to medium do, $10.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $10.00@10.50; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $1.75@1.87½.

Sales include:

Cargo, to arrive, from Muskegon, 150 m boards and strips at $16.00. Cargo schr Honest John, from Pentwater, 180 m 2-inch, largely 16 ft., at $10.12½. Cargo schr Radical, from Pentwater, 115 m 2-inch at $10.37½. Sold by Wm. Magiade.

Cargo schr Gipsey, from Ludington, 25 m strips and boards at $12.50; 160 m joists and scantling at $10.25, mill tally. Schr Pilgrim, from Muskegon, 150 m common boards at $10.00. Schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 20 m timber at $12.00; 130 m common boards, $10.00. Cargo schr Leo, from Grand River, 90 m ... and boards at $14.50. Schr Regulator, from ...gon, 120 m strips and boards at $14.62½; ... $1.87½, mill tally. Cargo schr Lumberman, ... Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $14... tally. Schr Herald, from Ludington, 140 m strips ... boards at $13.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr L. Bates, from Manistee, 145 m ... and scantling at $10.50; schr White Oak, from ...tee, 150 m joists and scantling at $10.50...; El Tempo, from Manistee, 50 m selects at $3... clear, $22.00 for selects; 90 m joists and scantling at 110.50; schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 125 m ... scantling at $10.50; schr Speed, from Ludington, ... selects at $32.00 for clears, and $22.00 for selects; ... joist and scantling at $10.50; schr Raleigh, from ...istee, 155 m joists and scantling at $10.50...; ...con, from Ludington, 116 m joists and scantling at $10.36¼, Ludington tally; cargo barge ..., Peshtigo, 350 m boards and strips at $11.37½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $2.75@...; Muskegon, $2.50@2.75; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, ...@3.50; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The market continues active and firm, ... so for good flooring, shingles and common boards. The majority of the dealers are now selling building lumber at $12.50, though some are selling it at $12, but quote the market very firm at those figures. The advance at the wholesale market, as well as the upward tendency of freights, makes it probable that common stuff will go to $13.00 before long. We quote:

First clear	$50.00@...
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@...
Third clear, 1 inch	43.00@...
Third clear, thick	45.00@...
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00@...
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00@...
Common siding	18.00@...
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@...
Common flooring, dressed, second	33.00@...
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00@...
A stock boards	36.00@...
B stock boards	27.00@...
C stock boards	20.00@...
Common boards	12.00@...
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00@...
Joists, scantling, etc., dry	13.00@...
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00@...
Pickets, square	15.00@...
Pickets, flat	13.00@...
Cedar posts, split	14.00@...
Cedar posts, round	17.00@...
Lath	2.25@...
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@...
A or Star	3.37½@...
Shingles on track	3.12½@...
No. 1 sawed	1.25@...

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; ... $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, ... 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@...; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@...; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, ... 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@...; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, ... 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@... 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, ... @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@...; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, ...; Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, ... do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white ...

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per ton, whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS AND Fancy Goods Trade

HENRY LEVY & SON, 49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:

Backgammon and Chess Boards.
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice.
Mathematical Instruments.
Portmonnaies and Bill Books.
Tourist Cases and Portfolios.
Pen and Pocket Cutlery.
Writing Cases, Inkstands.
Scotch and Fern Goods.
Cabinet of Games.
Musical Cabinets.
Photo Albums.
Water Colors.
Card Cases.

and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. ... but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. ... this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to ... only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Consulting Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is ... the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books ... to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dr. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. ... Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with ... engravings.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

...tions of the Meeting of New York Merchants.

...ents by Managers of Freight-Lines.

...tions of the New York Meeting.

...following are the resolutions adopted at ...Transportation meeting held at the ...Institute, New York, on Wednesday last:

..., The productive industries of the nation ...the sources of our collective and individual ..., but also of the elements on which our national ...existence depends; and

..., All material products are the fruits of ...capital, and as neither labor or capital can ...profitably and actively employed without a ...; and

..., Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of country for those of another;

..., The existing rates of transportation for ...products of the Union from one part of the ...another, and to foreign countries, as well as ...cost of commodities required in exchange, ...instances, injurious, and to certain industries ...destructive, arising in part from the ...of avenues, and in part from the defects ...of our present system of transportation;

..., One of the great and material wants of ...to-day is cheap transportation; and

..., New York is the natural outlet for the products of a great portion of the continent; and

..., A material and permanent diversion of ...is threatened; therefore

..., That it is our duty as merchants and citizens ...organize an association to foster the interests ...the State, and the nation, in connection ...question of transportation.

..., That the production of the country, both ...and manufacturing, has increased much ...the facilities for transportation; that additional ...means of communication with the West and ...are an immediate necessity; that the policy ...government, both State and national, should ...that our great producing interest and the ...depending thereon should not be left to the ...corporations which, by virtue of combinations ...consolidations, have become monopolies ...tendency is to override and subvert the rights ...that in our present system of inland ...there exists many defects and abuses ...should receive careful legislative attention in ...all interests may be justly treated and harmonized.

..., That the production of the country has so ...that double-track railways, exclusively for ...are a necessity, and that business men will not ...delay for ten or twelve days in transporting ...miles, when, with a road devoted exclusively to freight, the same distance can be traversed in about four days, at one-half of the usual ...

..., That the abuses in the present system of ...management must cease. The watering of ...reckless and unprincipled financial management, ...the inside "rings" of contractors, the granting of special privileges to numerous "fast-freight" ...lines, and extravagant expenditure in connections and corrupting legislators, all tend ...the transportation of freight at reasonable ...

..., That the frequent and arbitrary changes ...of our present freight lines constitute a ...in the management of our railway system ...to prevent buyers from coming to this ...their freight may be advanced 50 ...in a single day, and it is desirable that ...and permanent rates should be maintained.

..., That corporations created by the people, ...endowed with special privileges, owe to ...corresponding duties, and that these ...be subject to the proper regulation by ...that the rights of the public as well as ...of corporations may be maintained and ...

..., That the policy of the State of New York, ...to its canal system, should be such as ...successful competition for the transportation of the products of the West.

..., That the building of American ships ...encouraged, and that we call upon the National ...for such legislation as will restore ...marine to its former status in the ...of the world.

..., That the magnitude of the interests in... the maintenance of the supremacy of New ...great "entrepot" of the continent, the ...and prosperity of the city, and the glory ...of the Empire State, alike imperatively ...that through a wise and liberal policy on ...of our State and municipal legislators, ...exercise of energy, skill, and sound ...on the part of our merchants, every unnecessary burden should be ...removed, and the cost of discharging, storing, insuring, and reshipping merchandise ...departing, either by land or water, be reduced to the lowest possible point.

..., That we sympathize with the producers ...of the West in their movement to obtain ...transportation, and we pledge our hearty ...in all just and reasonable efforts to that ...

..., That in pursuance of the resolutions ...this meeting we hereby form an association ...the New York Cheap Transportation ...

..., That we proceed to elect the following officers for the ensuing year: President, three ..., a Secretary and Treasurer, and ..., who shall be a board of managers, ...to fill vacancies which may occur, and ...by-laws as may be deemed best ...carry out the principles of the Association. ...merchants or mercantile persons who ...this call of this meeting and who shall ...be established, shall be considered ...the Association, and entitled to its benefits.

...y of Managers of Freight-Lines.

...session of the United States Senate ...on Transportation, in New York, on ...Mr. Hayes, General Manager of the ...Freight Company, made the following ...

...that the rates of lake transportation ...than on any road. When the grain ...into vessels at the lakes and ...Buffalo at 5 cents per bushel, and ...New York, by canal and water, for ...bushel, there is 15 cents for 1,500 ...navigation, which covers insurance ...towage. In 1862 there were 58,000,- ...of grain taken by canal. At that ...carried about 141 tons each, and ...about 250 tons each. This part of ...continues only through the season ... The development of the business ...is such that the produce ...to the East; and to get it to ...towns is a greater cost to the pro- ..., therefore, necessary that the ...consumer should be brought to- ...the winter months, and for this ...lines were established. This ...order to compete with water navigation ...to be done without the cost of ...either end of the roads. The cost ...to and from different companies' ...more than cost of water communication; therefore, the companies made an arrangement among themselves, whereby each put ...cars to form a through line under ...Those cars belong to the ...manager for the joint interests of ...bill is made at St. Louis a ...bill comes here and is corrected, and ...outside of the railroad company receives any of the profits. The arrangement ...facilitates handling. During ...last November the Blue Line ran ...different roads. One car, for example, ...go all the way through, and the ...car would be reported as ...to the Pacific coast. These ...become such a necessity that ...be abandoned. The nature of ...so far as New York is concerned ...changed; while the same amount of ...it is moved in a different ...lines instead of different ... The effect of this system has been ...railroad capacity has been taxed at ...very largely, and fault has been ...facilities not being furnished. ...is at the destination. When a ...New York with a large quantity ...consumer must find barges to take ...causes great delay. The difficulty ...moving the cars over the lines, but ...it. The system of inspection if ...would obviate all this. The to- ...delivery here is more than one- ...charge on the same amount of property ...to New York. Parties holding ...the West hold it for a favorable ...market. When the price goes up ...one wants to ship on the same ...impossible. The tonnage on the ...11,000,000 tons per week. The capacity ...to move property to the seaboard ...per day, and the capacity ...same time is 75,000 ...a total capacity of ...seven and a half tons to ...and child in the United ...of the railroads in the ...now exceeds the mileage of all ...combined tonnage of our rail- ...yearly. Railroads carrying ...running expenses have ...per cent of their cost. The ...combined is 2 83-100 per ...to pay interest on their ...according to Mr. Hayes, ...providing storage capacity at ...property can be moved here ...facility; then the supply ...would equalize the movement of ...Mr. Hayes gave it as his opinion ...Canal will not benefit our traffic, as it will open commerce to Montreal, which is a point that should be steered clear of. The disadvantages of the St. Lawrence route are so great that it will never be of much value. Water communication, whether by canal or river, must be closed a great part of the year. During the winter the railroads are taxed to meet the extra demand, and then more roads are called for. The complaint is made that when navigation closes the railroads charge higher rates. This is caused by the law of supply and demand and by the extra cost of working the lines during the winter. The extra expense of working the roads during the winter is owing to more night work being necessary, by the road-beds being injured by frost, and by the delay caused by snow and ice. The increase of expense during the winter is about one-quarter of 1 per cent. If the wheat on the train was all of one kind it could be handled in a comparatively short time, but if the wheat was of different kinds it would take a much longer time, because there would have to be two switches made, and to make those it would take at least a half hour, and no matter whether the sorting of the grain was done at New York or before reaching there, it would still take the time to do it. The present capacity of my road for moving trains is a train each quarter of an hour. Within a certain distance each train has to be inspected to see that everything connected with it is in order. Therefore, while there is apparently some delay to allow passenger-trains to pass, it is really no greater detention than would be necessary for this inspection if the train was exclusively for freight, and the passing of the passenger trains is so arranged that they shall pass at these points where the inspection would take place if there were no passenger trains. The co-operative lines, as they are called, furnish cars in proportion to the mileage of their roads. Each company has a freight agent, and those agents meet together and fix the rates; that is, each company centering in Chicago, and the Eastern lines do the same thing. If a road carries freight for a less rate than this published tariff the other roads are not bound to accept their proportion of this cut-rate. The capacity of the Erie Canal is about 11,000,000 tons. The boats have increased in size very much since former estimates were made. There can be so many boats locked in a day, and of course the greater the size of the boats the greater the number of tons; where property has to be moved in large quantities the roads cannot compete with the canals, but in smaller quantities it is more economical for the shipper to send by rail, so that if he requires for consumption a certain quantity per day, it is more economical for him to send these small daily quantities by rail, than to warehouse them till they accumulate to a sufficiently large quantity to ship by water. We tranship grain at Athens, instead of bringing it through to New York, on account of greater facilities for handling of the trains. There is more room there than there could be in the limited space obtainable in a large city like New York.

Col. Joseph D. Potts, President of the Empire Transportation Company, testified as follows:

My business is very similar to that of Mr. Hayes'. We have an arrangement with the different companies as to the carriage of freight. The cars are owned by us, and the companies allow us the rates which they pay each other for excess of cars, which is about 1½ cents per mile run per car for eight-wheeled cars, built to carry 12 tons; but the method of compensating the car-owner differs on the various roads. The Western system is that which I just stated; the Eastern system is either by ton of freight carried per mile or else by a certain percentage of the earnings of freight per mile. The advantage of the Eastern system is that the car is not paid for unless it carries something. The compensation depends upon the amount carried or upon the amount earned; but our compensation either East or West is that received by the road for the cars which they themselves own when those cars are used by another road, and which their experience shows to be about sufficient to cover the expense and interest. The remainder of our connection with the road is that they hire us to do by contract that which they engage Mr. Hayes and his staff to do for a salary. In most cases, and I believe in all now, the contract rate is a certain per cent upon the rates of freight which are earned. If the rates of freight are high, our compensation is increased, and if they are low our compensation is diminished. For that percentage we assume certain responsibilities. We calculate all the freights and charges. We establish agencies all over the country, and pay their expenses, such as office rent, stationery, services of men, etc., and those agencies are for the purpose of bringing the advantages of the road to the cognizance of the shippers, and of settling any question of damages regardless of what part of the road the damage occurred. Those agencies are very numerous, and reach a great many local ports other than the commercial centres, and enable the small dealer to secure all the advantages which would attend their location in the larger places. We have regular tariff sheets of prices, but we are merely the agents of the roads—a kind of fusing of the roads into a general mass. We have nothing to do with fixing the rates. The railroad companies fix the rates at which we shall carry the traffic. Those are fixed by the freight agents of the different lines, and whatever rate is named is the rate at which we carry the goods, and our compensation is the difference between this fixed rate and the rate we fix with the Company about what the work would amount to if they did the work by salary. They decide whether it is cheaper to have the work done by contract or by themselves. My impression is that by employing us the companies save something. At some points we discharge the cars, and at others we do not. In New York we do; the road over which we run into New York is a very short line—only seventy-four miles—and it cannot afford to furnish the facilities, and the other roads do not wish to bear their share, therefore we furnish them. The rate to the consumer is no more by our system than by co-operative lines; it is cheaper for the railroads, but not for the consumer, to do this work by contract. We have three or four thousand cars now; our compensation for the use of these is exclusive of what we receive for the carriage of freight. We get for the latter 5 or 10 per cent, according to the character of the goods. This Company is entirely disconnected from the railroads. There may be some of the minor officials of those roads that own stock in our Company, small quantities of stock, but none of them have anything to do with determining our course or controlling us in any way. I do not think there is more than 5 per cent of our stock owned by people that have any connection with the railroads. We run from here over pretty much all the roads of the West, but we represent the Pennsylvania Road more particularly. The Philadelphia & Erie may be considered our trunk line. We are the only Company running over the Pennsylvania Company's combination. We get our information as to the rates of freight from the agent of the Shore Road. The competition of the water rates sometimes affect the rates of the roads, and sometimes they do not. Last week the rates by the lake were higher than ours; they vary day by day, and sometimes hourly, according to the wind and other circumstances, and the action takes place without any combination. Last week there was a sudden demand for transportation, and it was in advance of the capacity of the lake to take, and they run the price up from 7 to 16 cents per bushel, and that made a higher rate than the current rate from Chicago by rail. Probably the rate by rail will advance, because the lake rate has advanced. When rates by water go down, if it is a permanent fall, we lower our rates, and vice versa. We regulate our prices by the law of supply and demand, and we cannot regulate them by anything else. We get all we can. It is of course more profitable to move large quantities than small ones at the same rate, but the reason why we increase our rate when large quantities are offering is that the demand throughout the year is not regular, and at times when there is but little freight offering we are obliged to carry that little at a loss which we have to make up during seasons more prosperous. The average rate throughout the year is not excessive. It is an unwise policy to charge excessive rates, for by so doing we cripple our customers and prevent increase of production. There are roads that charge a high price for short distances when there is no competition; but that is not good policy, and it is mostly done on roads governed by people of limited railroad experience.

Female Clerks in Germany.

C. C. Fulton in the Baltimore American.

Throughout Germany, wherever females can be employed to advantage, they are taken in preference to young men. At Munich the clerks and bookkeepers in the banks are nearly all young and handsome girls. At the depots many of those who attend the windows for the sale of tickets are girls, and the cashiers in all the cafes and restaurants are of the same sex. They are generally very expert at figures, and in mental arithmetic have no superiors. In view of the fact that so many females are employed in the rougher and hardest descriptions of laboring work, it speaks well for the sex that they are seeking and securing more desirable and lucrative employment. It may possibly arise from the fact that the young men are generally of the "fast" order, and are not to be relied upon in positions of trust. We are under the impression in America that our young men are not as staid as they ought to be, but they are miracles of steadiness compared to the average young men of Germany. The students at Heidelberg can give them a start of half a day and beat them before bed-time. They don't drink strong liquor,—coffee, beer, or wine being the extent of their libations, but they devote the best part of the day to the cafe or the beer saloon, reading the papers, playing billiards, chatting or studying the plates in the numerous satirical illustrated papers. How the many thousands of young men in Vienna obtain a living and good clothing, who are always found in the coffee-houses is a mystery "that no fellow can find out." It is equally a wonder to the people of Vienna as it is to the stranger.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Shawneetown *Mercury*, which has had an experience of over thirteen years, will suspend publication this week.

There were shipped from Augusta, Ga., this season, 239,869 watermelons, against 68,222 last year.

—Providence has eighty-five jewelry manufacturing shops, employing 2,250 persons, and doing a business of $6,500,000 annually.

—The Mauston (Wis.) *Star* says the hop crop in that section is nearly all secured. It is very light, not over a quarter of an average, but the quality good.

—The Anomosa (Iowa) *Eureka* says the potato crop in that section is an entire failure, and that prices are higher than for years past. Dry weather is the cause.

—East St. Louis, which has heretofore kept her stores open half a day Sunday, has decided to have her stores closed all day, making it a whole holiday.

—Notwithstanding the Abyssinian war and the Geneva award, the public debt of England has been reduced by $328,722,775 within the last fifteen years.

—The Town of Sprague, near Norwich, Ct., has grown since 1856 from a population of 125 to 4,000. Its cotton mills now have 1,975 looms, and turn out 56,700 yards of cloth daily.

—The following from the Fillmore County *Republican* puts us in mind of the story of Sarah: "A child was added to a Norwegian family in Bancroft, Freeborn County, last week, whose mother is 60 years of age."

—Wheat is now carried from Sioux City to St. Paul for 6 cents a bushel, and in large quantities, from Southern Dakota and Nebraska. It is being sent by that route and the Lake Superior route to the East.

—There is some talk of building a railway-bridge across the Mississippi at Moline for the use of the Peoria & Rock Island and the Davenport & St. Paul Railways, which are under one management, and must have a bridge at some point to form a connection.

—The boiler of the stave-factory at Omaha, Ill., exploded last Sunday night about 11 o'clock, killing the engineer, George Brown, and badly wounding William Medler. The factory was destroyed by fire, and a shed near by was thrown down by the shock.

—Almost without exception the agricultural fairs which have been held throughout Iowa are reported the best ever held in their localities. This is due partly to the splendid crops, and partly to the increased interest awakened in the matter through the Grange discussion and efforts at co-operation.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—A prominent Jersey County farmer who has recently traveled extensively through Macoupin, Montgomery, and Christian Counties, informs us that the corn will not average a quarter crop in those sections. The late planting and the great drought of the past six weeks are assigned as the causes of the failure.—*Alton Telegraph.*

—The Davenport *Democrat* says last year about this time thousands of bushels of potatoes were being shipped from this city, and prices ranged from 20 to 30 cents per bushel. Now potatoes are being brought here, and prices are about $1 a bushel. The drought has killed the potato crop in Scott County.

—The Mishawaka (Ind.) *Enterprise* contains a diagram and full description of the rapid progress made in building up that place since the destructive fire just a year ago. Mishawaka is one of the handsomest and thriftiest cities of its size in the State, and its rapid recuperation should be a matter of pride to Indianians.

—The first voting Boston will do this fall will be Oct. 7, when the annexation of West Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, and Charlestown is to be decided by popular vote.

—The Rockford (Ill.) *Journal* says there has been more substantial improvements in Rockford this season, in the way of buildings, than for the last two years put together.

—The educated bear, which is one of the attractions for visitors at Rocky Point, R. I., is said to have recently drank 116 bottles of sarsaparilla soda-water in the space of a single hour.

—The Crown Point (Ind.) *Register* says a company of Chicago capitalists have purchased a tract of forty acres adjoining that village, including Fancher's Lake, which covers an area of ten acres, and will make of it a fashionable summer resort.

—A Boston dispatch tells of another "Fight of a Man with a Railroad." An unfortunate engineer, who had been injured while on duty, sued the Company for damages. For three years and in three courts he obtained a verdict, and each time the Judge set aside the verdict, until at last the persistence of the plaintiff and the pluck of the jurors has triumphed, and the Company will be compelled to pay over handsomely.

—A burglar's knowledge of local geography stood him in good stead near Poughkeepsie the other day, for when the train on which he was riding thither, under the care of a Sheriff, was obliged at a certain point to back across the State line into Connecticut in order to get upon the proper track, the burglar, after informing his guardian that he had now no authority over him, bade him a polite good morning and went his way.

—The Suspension Bridge *Journal* states that the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Directors interviewed some high Great Western officials at Hamilton last Friday. Nothing definite was arrived at. The *Journal* adds: The fact is, the Great Western Company are not disposed to talk just now, having in hand several schemes in relation to their present track and the crossing here. The Lewiston Bridge seems to "hang by the gills," for the present.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* reports that at the opening of the Circuit Court in that city on Monday, Mr. W. G. Randall and Messrs. Shur, Tompkins & Co., of El Paso, rushed in judgment notes and took judgment against John T. Harper, the defaulting Collector, the former for $1,673.30, and the latter for $13,868.38. Executions were ordered instanter on both judgments.

—The Trustees of the Female College at Greencastle, Ind., which was recently destroyed by fire, with praiseworthy promptness have resolved to begin at once the erection of a new building in the centre of the college grounds, which will be in every way superior to the old one, and to complete it within a year. If this good resolution is followed up by the proper energy, the fire will prove a blessing in disguise.

—"Speaking of farmers' movements," remarked one of Chicago's sportsmen, who recently visited Livingston County on a prairie-chicken hunt, "I tell you it isn't a sham down near Dwight, where I was chased by three farmers and four dogs, and only escaped their clutches by my horse running away with me." The railroad monopolies will, by and by, find themselves in a similar predicament as regards the farmers' movement.—*Champaign Union.*

—Certain newspapers have published glowing accounts of what they call a daring feat by Balleni, at Niagara Falls. It is stated that, after walking across the rope, he returned to the middle of it and jumped then into the river, 140 feet below. The jumping consists in letting himself down by a rubber rope, having good stretching capacity, until within some 8 or 10 feet of the water, into which he then quietly drops, to be picked up by a boat stationed for the purpose. Not half so daring a feat as crossing the rope.—*St. Catharines Paper.*

Rothschild & Bro., of Muscatine, recently received two lots of merchandise from New York, one weighing 3,740 lbs, and the other 530 lbs, on which the freight from Chicago to this place was $20.82, while the "back charges" from New York were $16.35. Thus, for 210 miles, the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad Company charged about $4 more than the cost of carrying the same goods nearly 800 miles from New York to Chicago! Can this enormous difference be explained on any ground of honesty or justice?—*Muscatine Journal.*

Kalloch says all of Pomeroy's old friends have to unite on him. Houston says the same thing, and others sing a similar song. Kalloch, Houston & Company say the suit against Pomeroy must be withdrawn or every politician in Kansas who aided in Pomeroy's defeat will be blown "sky high." They (Kalloch, Houston & Company) have made up their minds not to stand it any longer. Great men can accomplish wonders. We anxiously await the "turn."—*Leavenworth Times.*

At Bonfil Station, about 15 miles from St. Louis, on Tuesday last, a locomotive engineer named Van Horn was shot and killed by Michael Fortin, a wealthy old farmer. Fortin had an adopted daughter, who was visited by Van Horn, at whose instigation, it is alleged, she stole about $350 from Fortin. The latter warned Van Horn to keep away from his premises, but Van Horn did not do so, and Fortin, finding the engineer in his house, got into an altercation with him, shot him with a shotgun in the legs and lower part of the body, and then conveyed him three miles for medical treatment. Van Horn died the same day. Fortin has not been arrested.

Gen. Edwin S. McCook, killed by Wintermute, at Yankton, Sept. 11, formerly lived in Pekin, Ill., and was Collector of Internal Revenue, the late defaulter, Harper, succeeding him in that office. Wintermute, who was formerly a civil engineer in the construction of the La Crosse Railroad, figured extensively at Madison in the railroad legislation of 1869, and formed the Wintermute-Stinson combination to which the State granted its title to the St. Croix land-grant. Wintermute and Stinson (who were brothers-in-law) afterwards sold their charter and franchises to Jay Cooke, by whom the same were forfeited. Wintermute was also a large property-holder at Superior City, and resided for some years at St. Paul. He is a brother-in-law of James Stinson, now of Chicago, and a large land-owner in Minnesota.

Bismarck as Samson.

Vienna Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

I remember that about two years ago, at a private soiree, Mr. Bancroft, speaking with enthusiasm of the Franco-German war, in which Bismarck's diplomacy played a part at least equal to that of Von Moltke's strategy, the Imperial Chancellor exclaimed at once: "Your Excellency is right; the Almighty has been pleased to choose me as another Samson to exterminate the modern Philistines, and, thanks to His blessing, that has been done."

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 2-STORY frame, 8 rooms, good repair; rent very low. G. A. LELAND, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, containing all modern improvements, and frame barn, 35 Twentieth-st.; low rent to a good tenant. Inquire at house until 9 a. m., or to KRAMER BROS., 164 and 266 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$30—OR FOR SALE ON MONTHLY payments, that beautiful cottage and large lot (splendid neighborhood) 449 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 135 Walnut-st.; $30 per month. Inquire of CHARLES W. GRIGGS, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 766 West Lake-st. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc., $20. Also lower part of same house, same number of rooms, etc., $15. Also lower part of house 982, next door north; same number of rooms, etc., $15, and furniture for sale cheap, on instalments. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, or U. S. Hotel, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3 NEW, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 271, 273, and 275 Superior-st., east of Pine; contain 13 rooms each, furnace, and range, all the modern improvements, for rent with or without barns. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD HOUSE IN EVANSTON, and three in North Evanston. Apply to the owner, CHARLES E. BROWNE, 133 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A FRONT room, first floor, double brick house, for one or two gentlemen, at 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors. New (public) block. All modern conveniences. 56 to 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE unfurnished rooms in a private family; references required. 483 Michigan av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND BATH-room, with all modern improvements and stable, if desired; balance of building occupied by owner. Inquire on the premises, 234 Superior-st. Rent, $65 per month.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 279 WEST MADISON-ST., up-stairs; also small amount of furniture for sale very cheap.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, WITH rooms above, and barn in rear, at 12 Milwaukee-av. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE, 44, 46, AND 48 Adams-st., close to the main entrance to the Exhibition building; will be rented low to good tenant. Address T. H. BROWN, 208 VanBuren-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR. Inquire in building, 109 Fifth-av., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT 249 WEST MONROE-ST., A COMfortable basement, to gentleman and wife. Rent, $12 per month.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER; THE PREMises 108 West Randolph-st., now occupied by Rand, McNally & Co., printers, on or about the 1st of October next. For particulars apply to A. V. PITTS, No. 11 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW NICE NEW COTtages (5 rooms) for rent at Austin. They are convenient. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 183 Clark-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, 3 closets and cellar, or whole house—10 rooms—to parties that will board husband and wife. 456 South Park-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, to two gents, or man and wife. Apply to 764 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM IN A private family; pleasant location; South Side; furnished or unfurnished. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, UNfurnished rooms, with gas, water, and water-closets; best rooms in business part of city for price asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, No. 10 Major Block.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR ABOUT 5 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping, by a responsible man and wife. Address N 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty: 300 feet, east front, Michigan-av. property, corner of Forty-first-st. 141 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., north of Fortieth-st. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS FRONTING ON STATE-st., near Forty-eighth, for acre property in Hyde Park; can pay cash and assume incumbrance for balance. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $75,000, within 30 miles of Chicago, one mile from depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMPROVED CITY property, or for sale cheap, 20 acres on the ridge at Washington Heights, 100 feet on Prairie-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1 TO 3 BRICK stores; free of incumbrances, paying a good rent, for improved or unimproved resident property, South or West Side, in old city limits; will assume a small incumbrance. Address, giving price, location, and amount of incumbrance, if any, D 6, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital, desiring to engage in trade, may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HANE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages and collaterals having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE A few choice loans for a term of years, at current rates. $1,000 for 1 year. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$10,000 AND $5,000 ON CHOICE Hyde Park property, worth more than twice the amount. Abstract complete. Address B 43, Tribune office.

$20.000 TO INVEST, IN ONE SUM OR SMALLer amounts, in equity of real estate. Can assume incumbrance. Would purchase good contracts for sale of real estate. Address X 75, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 59 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be moved if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. Also a 12-horse portable engine and boiler, with hoisting drum complete. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR TO RENT—12-HORSE-power engine and boiler, with machinery, suitable for any kind of iron or wood-work; is in a brick building 25x70, 2-story and basement, high ceiling, barn, and large yard; rent low; located on West Polk-st., near river. Full particulars of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—FIVE ENGINES AND THREE BOILers; have been used only a short time; good order; 14 to 20-horse power; they are stored at Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.; will be sold very low. Apply at 287 South Clark-st. W. S. MAHER.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN PRIVATE EVENING CLASSES AT THE Bryant & Stratton College, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., by Prof. ANDREW GROH. Applicants meet at 8 this evening.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY COMpetent to instruct in the common English branches, and in music. She wishes to take lessons in the higher department at the Conservatory, and the salary will not be so much an object as an opportunity to practice on the piano. Address N 90, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SHERIFF SALE—I WILL SELL HOUSEHOLD furniture to-morrow, Monday, the 15th, at 10 a. m., at 626 State-st. E. T. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT, 738 WEST MADIson, 20x125. Store and lot, 24x125, 752 West Madison. Store and lot, 20x125, 729 West Madison. 4 houses and lot, 72x125, on Madison, east of Lincoln; grand investment. Brick house and lot, 25x170, corner Sheldon and Washington. House and lot, 9 Centre-av., 25x125. House and lot, 136 Walnut. Lot 75x150, Ashland-av., near Adams. House and lot, 63x125, corner Green and Tyler. House and lot, 102 South Lincoln. House and lot, 733 West Washington. House and lot, 41x180, 536 West Adams. A number of small houses and lots; easy terms. Lot 75x125, corner Wood and Van Buren-sts. Lot 125x125, corner Wood and Jackson. Choice acre around and fronting Centre and Douglas Parks. Lots east of Central Park, on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 LOTS ON VAN Buren, near Homan-av., for other property worth $3,000 to $6,000. Will put in some cash. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NEW BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, corner Marshfield-av. and Tyler-st.; $1,000 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON STATE, near Forty-eighth-st. Terms to suit. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Fifty-second-st. and Stewart-av. 3 two-story and basement brick residences near Jefferson Park. Above to be sold at a great discount from market value. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—four lots on Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood, 25x183 feet, to 30 foot alley. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 WASHington-st.: 50 feet on Madison-st., near Wood. 50 feet on Throop-st., south of Congress (Tyler). Fine residence lots on Paulina-st. and Hermitage-av., south of Harrison-st. 10 acres on Twelfth-st., near city limits. All of above will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FOR $125 PER FOOT—121 BY 160 FEET corner of Grand Haven and Goethe-sts., surrounded by streets and alleys, in front of Union Square and near the lake. C. M. HARRIS, Room 17 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage and large lot, 449 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey; or to rent at $30. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK HOUSES ON ADAMS-st., near Wood; Octagon fronts, 2-story and basement, all modern improvements; two lots, 22x140, and two lots, 38x140, to 20-foot alley. Inquire at 662 Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LARGE, WELL-built frame house, No. 232 Warren-av., with lot 56x125 feet, corner of Robey-st. Also, brick house No. 260 Warren-av., three stories and basement, warmed by steam, in perfect order. Immediate possession. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400—ON EASY TERMS—A NICE new cottage and lot inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. This is a rare chance to one wanting a home. Inquire for MR. SAYLES at 1156 Milwaukee-av., in hardware store.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-AV.—5 LOTS FRONTing on California-av., between Lake and Fulton-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE COTtages in all parts of the city, first-class neighborhoods, ranging from $4,500 to $6,000; also brick and elegant stone houses, octagon and other, many finished with the latest improvements, situated in the very finest locations, at exceedingly favorable terms. For full particulars call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., near Halsted; also lots 50x125 feet on Fifty-ninth-st., in McCarthy's subdivision, east of Centre-av.; also lot 80 feet front in the Grove near Raber's place, on State-st.; also lot in Arnold-st., one block from station, price $700. All the above on easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st, Room 17.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house, 11 rooms, frame barn; lot 22x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—WE OFFER for a short time at South Evanston, great inducements to those who would like to buy a home. New two-story frame and brick houses, with brick cellars, gas, and water, good sewerage, near the lake or at the depot, lot 50 or 100x165 to alley, on very easy terms. Cars leave to and from Evanston almost every hour in the day. We would invite any one who desires to purchase a home to call at our office, and we will take them to the grounds free of charge. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago 32 miles; price $825; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has school, nice hotel, churches, steam printing office, beautiful residences. Fare, $68 a year. We will sell you choice lots there from $175 to $250, size 25x165 to 20-foot alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $5 a month. Nearly 200 lots sold in 30 days. Call early. Property shown free of charge. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 183 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—100x150, EAST FRONT, Hyde Park-av., block and half south of Kenwood station, price $35 per foot. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR FORTY-third-st., east front, 60x130, price $80 per foot; also, 48x130, near Forty-second-st., price $90. For particulars, address the owner, CHAS. STARK, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—Splendid building lots; thoroughly drained, close to churches, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards. Special bargain in 217 ft. directly opposite the station, $1,600—less than $7.50 per foot. Ravenswood—Desirable house and 60 ft of land—$3,800; easy terms. ROBERT GEEKE, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I CAN GIVE YOU AN EXTRA BARgain in acre property on C., B. & Q. R. R., on easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 Dearborn—10 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE ROSE Hill Cemetery lots, 24x40 feet. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 123 DEARBORN-st. 40 acres, being the n w ¼ of the n e ¼ Sec. 20, 38, 12; price $500 per acre, on easy terms. This is a beautiful piece of land and well situated, being on the corner of Seventy-ninth-st. and Kedzie-av., both of which are graded. I can recommend this as a choice investment.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE UNINcumbered property; will take a good farm or other good property as first payment, balance $75,000, can remain at 8 per cent on long time. This is a rare chance for investment. Address A 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 112 AND 114 DEARborn-st.:

ACRE PROPERTY.
10 acres in Town of Jefferson, on line of Milwaukee-av.
5 acres corner of North and Central Park-avs.
5 acres corner Chicago and California-avs.
The above are very desirable tracts for subdivision, and are offered at very low figures.
Also several half-acre lots in the South Shore subdivision, Hyde Park, eligibly situated.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN MAY BE HAD IN SEVeral fine blocks of lots on the Rock Island Railroad, near the southeast corner of Morgan Park at Washington Heights; a very large profit can be made in retailing these lots; depot only three blocks. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 22, 39, 13, FRONTing south on Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, THE N. W. ¼ SEC. 26, 35, 14; half mile from Thornton Station, and the C. D. & V. Railroad. Will be sold cheap. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES, ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $15 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE PLACES, OF 1½ ACRES each, in Morgan Park; splendid investment. Also, a block divided, that we will sell at acre prices, at the Heights. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND NORTH-western car-shop lots, fronting on Lake, Kinzie, Washington, and Madison-sts. Streets 100 feet wide. Lots 180 feet deep. Within two blocks of Central Park. No city or park taxes; 20 minutes' ride from centre of city by steam cars. Fare, 6 cents. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FREE TICKET FOR 3 YEARS TO each buyer of my half-acre lots at Washington Heights; near depot; streets graded; trees set; all streets 100 feet wide. Price, $1,000; $100 cash, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 10. Mason's work wanted in payment.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN 5-ACRE BLOCKS, COR. Jackson, fronting Central Park; 5 acres, cor. California-av. and Taylor; 25 acres, little west of Central Park; 5 acres in Bradley & Honore's Subdivision on Barry Point Road, near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 YEARS' TIME, 8 PER CENT—choice Hyde Park property, near depot and boulevard. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—GOOD LOTS, centrally located, at low prices and on very easy terms. JOHN B. ADAMS, 29 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—3 BLOCKS (SUBDIVIDED) ON SHERIdan-av. (graveled drive), near Normal School at Englewood at your own price; must sell at once. SELDEN FISH, owner, 125 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I CAN GIVE A GREAT BARGAIN IN 122-foot front lots at Englewood; only $12.50 per foot; this property must double in a short time. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, HOUSES IN pleasant locations, for $3,500, on easy terms; large lots, 50 feet front by 190 feet deep, for $600 and $800. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS, with sidewalks, for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE PARK, between Seventieth and Ninetieth-sts. Can assume incumbrance, and pay cash. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, West Side, between Sangamon-st. and Western-av., Lake and Harrison-sts. Also a nice brick within a few blocks of Second Baptist Church. Also cottage of 7 rooms near cars. Have customers, and wish to see owners desirous of selling. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A GOOD HOUSE of about 10 rooms, on West Side. Address B 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE SELLING PROPERTY every day, and want more to supply customers. Owners will please send description and price to 146 East Madison-st., Room 16.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF TROTTERS, ROAD-HORSES, and matched pairs. Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1873, at 3 p. m., at the Omaha Stables, opposite the Great Exposition Building, Michigan-av.:
Sorrel gelding Eddy March (formerly Gold Leaf); can trot better than 2:30.
Brown mare Lady Knox; can trot in 2:50, or better; 7 years old.
Black gelding Wabash, 6 years old; can trot in 2:50, or better.
Bay gelding Wolf Comb, 7 years old; can trot in 2:50, or better.
Sorrel gelding Addison, 6 years old; trots in 2:50.
Bay gelding Legal-Tender, 6 years old; trots in 3:00.
One pair sorrel horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high; can trot in 4 minutes.
One pair of very stylish black horses, 7 years old, 16 hands high; one of the finest pairs in the State.
One very fine saddle and harness pony, 13 hands high.
Eight others, good single and double drivers.

FARNES, 122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., HAS FOR sale 4 good horses, 3 open buggies, one carriage, 3 top buggies, 1 road skeleton. Wanted, a few boarders. Best board on Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—2 BAY HORSES, ONE OF THEM trots inside of 2:50; cheap for cash. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HEAVY WORK teams, with or without harness and wagons; also an excellent driving horse, 6 years of age, gray; also a Willet top buggy and good open buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS COMPANY, corner Twenty-second and May-sts.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—A CAR-LOAD OF horses, including draft and road horses, at West Lake-st. Stable, 268 and 270 West Lake-st. BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT rockaway carriage, only run two weeks; better than new. Call at 323 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, GOOD SINGLE OR double, not afraid of the cars; will be sold cheap. Call at 25 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES, one open buggy, one Democrat, 3 express or grocery wagons, 2 Portland cutters. Will trade for second-hand wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TOP BUGGY, ENtirely new at a great sacrifice if sold on Monday or Tuesday. Can be seen at HAAS' & POWEL'S stable, West Madison-st., between Canal and Clinton-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE TOP BUGGY GAILY plated, worth $400; can be bought at a bargain. Can be seen at SHORLINE & CLARK'S, 192 State-st.

I WILL SELL MY ENTIRE STOCK OF OPEN AND top-buggies, two-seated carriages, &c., at cost, for the next thirty days; I must close them out. P. L. SMITH, 225 and 227 State-st.

I WISH TO SELL MY ENTIRE RIG, HORSE, buggy, and harness; buggy nearly new and fine, cost $375; horse 7 years old; sound and kind. The entire rig must be sold by Tuesday night, together or separate. Can be seen at WRENN'S Stable, 192 and 194 East Washington-st.

ONE NEW BROWN'S ROAD WAGON, AND 1 SECondhand top yacht body buggy. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, 208 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, NEAR THE Board of Trade, for sale cheap. Inquire of HARTMAN BROS., 266 and 268 South Halsted-st.

A WELL-PAYING CORNER GROCERY STORE for sale at inventory about $1,500. Also, stylish sample-room, central, South Side, $500, and 100 other business chances worth investigating. Apply early. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

A VERY HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED SAMPLE-room for sale, in the very best location, South Side, having numerous first-class permanent patrons, and doing an excellent business; rent low. For cause of selling and full particulars of this unparalleled opportunity call at the office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY stock of drugs and groceries—stock about $6,000—will lease building at reasonable rent. Sales past year $22,000. To a live business man this is a rare opportunity. Business established 11 years. P. O. Box 147, Tolono, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH CHIcago or south suburban improved property, $10,000 stock of well-assorted merchandise in Central Illinois, with good-established trade doing good business, $100 per day and no credit. 100,000 acres of corn growing within 10 miles; also, large crops of wheat, oats, and flax within the same distance. A live man can double his money every year. For particulars inquire of DAVIS & PIKE, 131 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF BUSINESS CHANces, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business, at 568 Erie-st., corner Lincoln; reason for selling, business elsewhere. Will sell at a bargain.

ONE-HALF OF MY MANUFACTURING BUSINESS to a party alive to business and having $500 cash to invest; will pay 150 per cent profit. This is a sacrifice for the money. Full particulars at interview. Address B 40, Tribune office.

TO ANY ONE THAT MEANS BUSINESS, A RARE chance is offered. The grocery store, a well-known stand, corner of West Madison and Desplaines-sts., known as A. M. Fleischman's, for sale—the store, fixtures, stock, horses, and wagons. Reasons for selling, death of A. M. Fleischman. Inquire on premises, 112 Madison-st. Mrs. B. FLEISCHMAN.

$2,000—A 1 SALOON IN THE VERY BEST part of the city, where there is no competition within two blocks, for sale. This is indeed a rare chance to make money. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR two persons; also single rooms, with good board; noon dinners; near Madison-st. cars; reasonable rates.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board, in marble front house.

South Side.

14 PECK-COURT.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND board for gentlemen. Call after 5 o'clock p. m.

43 HUBBARD COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or single gentlemen. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen. Also, large alcove room, unfurnished, to rent, with board.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board. Also, suite of unfurnished parlors. References.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF steady habits, in a private family. Address B 82, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A COACH SLUT PUP, 4 MONTHS OLD. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 250 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—"MISIONS HARPEN," A HYMN BOOK IN the Norwegian language, on Division-st., between Milwaukee and Western-avs., or on Western-av., between Division-st. and North-av. Return to K. WINNE, 148 Clark-st., Room 5.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF TWO large pocket-books, containing nothing but papers and cards of no value to any one but the owner; lost on South Halsted-st., between Madison and Eighteenth. Return the same to Room 1, southwest corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. JOHN C. KLYN.

LOST—SEPT. 11, NEAR CITY LIMITS, SOUTH Side, black mare, 8 years old, small white spot on forehead, scar on hip, is badly bitten with flies on fore-legs and shoulders. Any one giving information where she may be found will receive a liberal reward at Nos. 25 and 27 West Washington-st. sale stable.

$50 REWARD STRAYED OR STOLEN—SEPT. 13, 9 o'clock p. m., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 lbs, with square box top buggy, Hall & Bartlett's make, Rockford; body painted dark green, with letter C on each side; top, hood, and apron make of Crossman & Co.; No. 10 running gear, painted dark red with light stripe. Any person returning the same or giving any information that will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. CROSSMAN & CO., 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

$100 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF THE jewelry taken from 53 South Halsted-st. Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, and no questions asked.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER AND FAMILY MACHINE, IN COMplete order, for $25, cost $70; also a couple of improved family Singers at half the usual price. 338 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES AT 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., the old established Singer office of A. J. MELCHERT. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed and warranted; sent for and returned by the N. W. RUBBER PRESS CO., 37 South Clark-st.

GIVEN AWAY—A FINE ENGRAVING, SUITABLE for framing, of the Chicago Exposition building. Call or address PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO GO WITH US to Colorado, and have advantage of our cheap transportation, and get a home with us, to call in to-day. Office, 304 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS ACquainted with furniture and bedding to take orders for same. Address Post-Office Box 87.

AGENT WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of Illinois to sell the greatest novelty of the age; sells in every house. Send 25 cents for sample. Address 228 Lacock-st., Allegheny, Penn.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $45 a week, and some $15 a day, with our goods. Any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring. Send 25 cents for 60-cent sample, or call from 9 to 12, on MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 11. Samples to clergymen free.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning promptly attended to, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 239 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. CHAS. H. PINCKNEY—THERE are 2 letters for you at 270 Wabash-av.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman for the country. References required. Enquire at 149 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD IN MERcantile office; must write well. N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONly those understanding their business need answer, with references. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman to go to Grand Rapids, Mich. Apply to SAMUEL LIBERMAN, 80 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT foreman on crackers, one accustomed to taking charge in steam bakery. Address, with references, A. A. BROWN, 47 Fourth-st., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD WEAVERS, at the Alton, Ill., Woolen-Mill. F. K. NICHOLS & SON.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A FORWARDER in the Advocate Book-bindery, Racine, Wis.; must understand both blank and printed work. Call on or address A. C. SANDFORD, Racine, Wis.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS; ALSO, TWO good bushelmen. Inquire at 506 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; will pay $3.00 per day. J. WRIGHT & SON, 101 Main-st., Leavenworth.

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS; JOB FINISHING ON to work by the day, 7 o'clock in the morning, at 1? West Randolph-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CARPENTERS, THIS MORNing. 205 East Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT CHILdren); man as coachman, woman to do washing and ironing. Apply at 109 Loomis-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR THE WISCONSIN Central Railroad; wages, $2.25 per day; steady work all winter. No money required for fare or office. Apply 2? Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN laborers to work in a coal mine; the highest wages paid, and work for one year. Also, 200 railroad laborers; wages, $1.75 to $2.00. Also, men to work in stone quarries, on farms, in saw-mills, brick-yards. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; leave 9:30 this morning; Company work; free fare. 33 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR THE NORTH-western Railroad. Free fare. Apply at 2? Randolph-st., Lind's Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS. GOOD MINERS can make from $5 to $6 per day. 200 laborers; pay $2 per day. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 32 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS TO CANE CANE-seat chairs. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS' factory, North Green, near West Erie.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD CANVASSERS FOR Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN TO canvass the city for an article of universal use. Address or apply to MARCUS, 18 South Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—AT 130 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 8, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $30 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, EXperienced traveling salesman,—one that has trade,—to sell on percentage of profits, by an established grocery house. Address, giving reference, route, trade, &c., B 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE A LUNCH-counter, restaurant, or boarding-house, mostly furnished. 175 East Madison-st., down-stairs, Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER WHO HAS HAD EXperience in the restaurant business, at HUTCHINSON'S, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A MAN FOR A PLEASANT BUSINESS in the country; $30 a week easily made. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A WASHER, AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED RUNNER for soliciting trade at Robinson House; also, smart boy, from 15 to 17 years, in restaurant. 193 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, willing to make himself useful in a retail store; salary not over $5 a week; must live with his parents, and have good references. Address FINE ARTS, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE ENGLISH RESTAURANT, waiters. 558 State-st.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT, WITH or without experience, to sell goods; will pay well. WEBSTER & CO., 225 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 119 CALUMET-AV., A COMPEtent girl for second work. Call to-day and Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock, with references.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 188 South Jefferson-st. Call for 3 days.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO scrubbing and washing; will pay extra good wages to a good worker. Apply at Room 24, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL AS COOK; good wages paid; no washing or ironing. Apply at 107 North Wells-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 445 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family for best wages. Apply at No. 4 State-st. or at second house south of Sixty-fourth-st., on Harvard, Englewood. C. H. VERMAYER.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK IN A family living in the country, who will return to city in October. X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR WASHING AND ironing; good wages paid. No. 38 Fifth-av., near Lake-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS MACHINE drivers to work on coats, and eight for finishing and making button-holes. Inquire at 246 Orchard-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD GIRLS TO WORK ON MAchine and by hand. Call, for three days, at SIMON & GROSKY'S, No. 634 North Clark-st., in basement.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL TO take care of one child. Address, with references, D 8, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS. Apply Monday morning to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—25 GIRLS ACCUSTOMED TO THE making of paper boxes, at the factory of JOHN C. MILLER & SON, 186 East Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED confectioner on starch work or home-made candy. Address N 66, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking German, English, French and Italian. Occupation in a hotel or restaurant preferred. Address N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES some light employment; can give best of references; no objection to liquor business; can deposit $50 or $75. Address P. O. Box 236, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A lumberyard and as salesman by a man that has had experience in the lumber business for 25 years, and has a large acquaintance and can bring a good-will of trade with him. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work, in a private family, together; best of references given. Please call at 338 Third-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 193 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman to do general housework in a respectable family; has a boy 7 years old; wages not so much an object as a steady place; no objections to the country. Please call, corner Taylor and West Latin-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 GIRLS, ONE AS dining-room girl, the other as laundress. Inquire at 134 North Halsted-st., in the laundry.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 142 North Sangamon-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady in a hotel or private family. Would take charge of a widower's family. Good references given from the hotel I recently left; also, city reference; location not limited. Call on or address for one week HOUSEKEEPER, 173½ Halsted-st., book store.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper, by a lady of experience. For particulars call at 327 Warren-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from the East, as governess, lady's maid, or some light work. Best of references if required. Address M A K, 62 Frank-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEWER PIPE—A LOT OF FIREcracked pipe, suitable for cold air flues or flue linings, just as good for the purpose as No. 1 pipe. Apply W. M. DEE, 23 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CANAL-BOATS, ONE STONE and grain boat, cheap for cash, or will trade for real estate. Call or address BRUSH STORE, 82 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SET OF TINNERS' TOOLS. Call on HOBART & BARKER, 16 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $400 HALF OF CANAL-BOAT and team American Star. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes at the Government Goods Depot, No. 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress-coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, TO EXTEND the present facilities for a large increase of an old-established business, in the best location in the city. Address A 54, Tribune office.

CHURCH SERVICES.

First Sermon of the Third Unitarian's New Pastor.

Dedication of the Chapel of the N. E. Congregational Church.

Banner Presentation at the Church of the Nativity.

THIRD UNITARIAN.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, formerly a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo. and recently called to the Third Congregational Church of this city, preached his first sermon to his congregation yesterday morning, in their church, at the corner of Laflin and Monroe streets.

The text was taken from the thirty-seventh verse of the twenty-second chapter of Matthew: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God." The preacher asked why it was the duty of Christians to love God. Many seem to think that they may stop short of this supreme love, and still be doing what is right. He compared a man who, in every other respect save holding this love supreme to all other duties, a good Christian, loving his fellow-men, to a man who builds a beautiful house, and decks it out with rich carpets and rare furniture, but leaves a weak spot in the foundation. The nature of the command contained in the text must be looked into, whether its obeying is in itself a goodly thing, a necessity of our nature, or if it is a mere arbitrary command. The preacher drew an illustration by supposing a man in the possession of a beautiful flower which he thinks of transplanting in a certain corner of his garden. A man, stronger than he, tells him that if he does so he will assault him; while a friend, wiser than he, advises him that the soil in that certain spot is not fertile, and the planting there of the flower would be to insure its destruction. In both cases the result would be the abandoning of the idea of transplanting, but the different reasoning in the two cases is worthy of remark. Many are unable to understand that to love God is one of the things most essential to happiness. The preacher reviewed in eloquent words the various reasons commonly given why men should love God. A child is told to love God because He is his Creator, without at the same time explaining how great a boon the life is. A common fallacy of parents in their treatment of children is to tell them that they owe them duty love because they are the authors of their existence, while in truth the greatest boon that a parent can give a child is to educate it up to a love of God. Another reason given why we should possess this love is the greatness of God. It must be remembered, however, that the great may not always be lovely; that Kingship is not necessarily lovely. Whether we love the Almighty or not depends upon the character of the Almighty. Even because God loves us is no reason for our loving Him. In our own lives, it is not an uncommon thing to see one person dearly love another who is unable to reciprocate the affection, and in whom a simulated return of the love would be wrong. So the love of God cannot be aroused simply by the fact that He loves us, and a simulated love, in this case, is a sin. Again, by some it is urged that we should love God because He will visit us with fearful punishment if we do not. A love begotten by the dread of punishment he likened to the grief consequent upon the death of a King who, in order to insure mourning at his departure, ordered sacrifices of his subjects to be made. To urge this reason is much the same as were a father to grasp his boy by the shoulder and say: "Johnny, if you do not love me immediately, then I shall beat you; you must not merely put your arms round my neck and kiss me, but must love me with your whole heart, tenderly." Equally absurd is the reason that God should be loved with an affection that is born of fear; and yet, to be without this love, is, and must be, punishable. The insufficiency of this artificial reason does not remove the real reason why we should love God. The first grand reason why we should love God is because He is lovely. He is the embodiment of all that is beautiful, true and good, the sum and substance of all that is lovely. The grandeur of the mountains is a touch of His finger, the ocean is His shadow, the beauties of the flowers of the garden are but a reflect of His exquisite taste, the loves of earth, the gentle beamings of the eyes of husband and wife are kindled from the flame of His own tenderness and love. If any one feels that he does not love God for this, then there is in his nature something wrong. One reason for the lack of this love is ignorance. Some go through life without it because they misconceive His character, or because He has been misrepresented to them. Suppose a boy who has never seen his father, who is living in a distant land. From what source would his feeling towards the parent spring? From the manner in which those who knew the father had represented him to the son. This misrepresentation of God is often done by those whose duty it is to teach to their congregations the beauty of His love, and the man who, failing to learn from these fallacious teachings, does not fall in with the ideas is branded as an infidel. A love of God is the only true philosophy. It is very common for men to say that they love their fellow men, and let other duties take care of themselves. They busy themselves in the performance of good works, belong to societies whose object is the lessening of human misery, build charitable institutions. This is well in itself, but it is not all. It is true that a love of our fellow-creatures will probably blossom into love of God. Still this feeling lacks the spring of religious vitality, the love of God, the only lasting affection. In a very eloquent conclusion the preacher showed that no complete and lasting love of man can have other source than love of God, to obtain which, the only true means is prayer.

During the service the Rev. Mr. Savage stated that on a future occasion he would address the congregation upon the subject of his arrival amongst them.

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL.

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning in the New England Congregational Church, at the corner of Dearborn and White streets, to witness the dedication of the chapel to sacred uses. A full description of the new structure was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Flowers and evergreens, tastefully distributed, decorated the edifice. The services were conducted by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain. The congregation sang the seventy-third hymn, beginning:

My soul repeat His praise
Whose mercies are so great;
Whose anger is so slow to rise,
So ready to abate.

The pastor offered a touching prayer, thanking Providence for the mercies vouchsafed the Church, and invoking the Divine blessing on its future efforts.

Then was sung the hymn beginning:

The Lord Jehovah reigns,
His throne is placed on high.

The text was, "For joy cometh in the morning," taken from the Psalm in which David poured out his soul in thanksgiving to the Lord. The history of the Church from the time of the fire was given in a simple and pathetic manner, and the future was described as encouraging and full of promise. The sermon was brief and eloquent.

Several new members united with the Church, and the Holy Communion was administered.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

Yesterday, after the usual noon service at the Church of the Nativity, Halsted street, a splendid temperance banner was presented to the temperance society of this parish by the zealous pastor, Father O'Neil. The presentation was made by the Rev. Father Gray, of the Milwaukee Diocese, who happened to be present, as the guest of the pastor, and in such eloquent and touching terms as must have moved every member of the organization. After concluding a very able discourse on the Gospel of the day, he turned his attention to the beautiful banner, and made it the text of a feeling appeal to the people, as the descendants of a suffering race, who knew how to make sacrifices in every age for the glory of God and His Church, and for their own salvation. The cardinal virtue of temperance was all that the present generation of Irishmen needed to render it worthy the Isle of Saints.

A CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

One of the most stupendous cloud-sights that mortal eye ever surveyed was spread up on the east this morning at 5:30 o'clock. At that hour, the air and sky of the whole west and the zenith were as cloudless and smokeless as Rocky Mountain air and sky are supposed to be. From Waukegan to Michigan City there came up over the lake a front of cloud which seemed to be, upon the top, about two miles wide—seven hummocks could be counted in the middle, and three or four at the north and south, the farthest row seeming about two miles from the front row. The wonderful features of the display were its absolute uniformity of color—indigo—for over twenty miles, and the absence of anything feathery in its composition. Fifteen minutes afterward the rising sun capped the distant rank of hummocks, first with snow, then silver, then gold; but it robbed the forward part of the show of its apparent tangibility, and it was not long before the whole thing resolved itself into ordinary "wind-clouds." It is an "esthetic pity" that the phenomenon was presented at that early hour. J. McG.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1873.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Freight-Tariff and Eastward Classification of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

They Are Essentially the Same as Those of Other Eastern Roads.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railway, has issued the following tariff-rate and classification list for Eastward-bound freights, which are essentially the same as those prepared by the other roads running from Chicago to the seaboard:

First-Class.—Agricultural implements, by special contract; baskets, three times first-class rates; battings and waddings, first-class rates; beeswax, blinds, books, bottles; broom corn, pressed; brooms and broom brushes, twice first-class rates; buffalo robes; corn husks and shavings, pressed in bales; cabinet-ware, boxed, twice first-class rates; carriages, well boxed, three times first-class rates; chairs, well boxed, at owner's risk of chafing, three times first-class rates; cheese, loose; cigars, boxed and strapped, twice first-class rates; cotton waste, in sacks or bales; covers and sieves; demijohns, at owner's risk, twice first-class rates; deer skins, in bales; domestic goods; dry goods in trunks, twice first-class rates; dry goods in boxes and bales; feathers, twice first-class rates; fish, fresh, owner's risk, prepaid; fowls in crates, twice first-class rates; furniture (same as cabinet ware); furs in bales and trunks, once and a half first-class rates; game and poultry, prepaid, owner's risk; garden seed; ginseng in boxes, bales, and barrels; glassware, owner's risk; hair, not pressed, in sacks, hats and caps; hemp-yarn; honey; hemp in bales, undressed, covered, at owner's risk of fire and water; hides, dry, pressed in bales; hides, dry, loose or in bundles, twice first-class rates; horses, cattle, and mules, owner's risk, once and a half first-class rates—estimating single animals at 2,000 lbs each—each additional animal 1,500 lbs; household goods, not furniture; ink, in glass; iron castings, light, owner's risk; leather, loose; looking-glasses, owner's risk, twice first-class rates; machinery, boxed, marble, wrought, owner's risk; medicines, owner's risk; musical instruments; oil-cloth, in boxes, over 12 feet long; paper not boxed, paper in boxes; peaches, prepaid, owner's risk; peltries, pianofortes (boxed); plows and cultivators; porter and ale in glass, owner's risk; rags in sacks not pressed; sugar evaporators, twice first-class rates; saddlery; sash, twice first-class rates; scales and scale beams, scythe snaths; sewing machines (boxed); sewing machines, in frames, twice first-class rates; sheepskins in bales, dry or green, sizing; sleighs well boxed, three times first-class rates, stove-pipe; stoves and stove-plates at owner's risk; tea, tinware (boxed), trunks (empty), twice first-class rates; tobacco, in bales; tobacco, cut, in brls and boxes; tow, in bales, owner's risk; trees and shubbery (boxed) at owner's risk; twines; trees and shubbery (in bales) owner's risk, once and a half first-class rates; varnish, veneering, wagons (children's) same as cabinet ware; water (mineral); waste; wheelbarrows; wine (in boxes) owner's risk; wooden ware and covers, whisky, duty paid; wine in casks yarns (pressed; wool, in bales and sacks.

Second-Class.—Axes; bells, not otherwise specified; butter, binder's board; chair stuff; cheese, boxed; cotton, uncompressed, owner's risk of fire; cotton, compressed, loading not less than 16,000 lbs per car, 20 per cent less than second-class rates, owner's risk of fire; earthen and stoneware, loose, owner's risk; [illegible] barrels, at owner's risk; flax, boxed; glass, [illegible] ginseng, in water-tight casks; hardware; [illegible], hoes, hops; iron safes, iron bells; joiner's work; leather, in rolls and boxes; nuts; oil cloth, not otherwise specified; paper, wrapping and printing; scythes, straw board, straw paper; sugar, maple; tin, tow, boxed; type; wood, in shape; wool, Mexican and Santa Fe, compressed.

Third-Class.—Ale, in barrels; alcohol, highwines, domestic liquors and pure spirits, in casks or barrels; bacon, loose; bristles, hogs; bark and cob mills, baking powder; beer in barrels; bleaching salts; burr blocks; candles, cider, coal oil, crackers; clover seed; cranberries; deck lights; earthen and stone ware, in packages; flour and meal, in bags; grass seed, glue; hemp, dressed, covered, owner's risk of fire and water; hair, hogs and cattle's, uncompressed; hard bread, hams, loose; hoofs and horns, in packages; iron castings, large and plain; junk, leather, scrap; millstones, oars; oils (not otherwise specified), in barrels or casks, owner's risk of leakage, unless otherwise agreed; paints, dry and in oil; reapers and mowers, boxed for shipment; saleratus, salt, in bags; soap, spokes, sugar; sorghum mills; tobacco, plug, in boxes, kegs, and butts; wood, in shapes, boxed; seeds, not otherwise specified; sheep skins, green, tied up like green hides, not exceeding 2 skins in a bundle.

Fourth-Class.—Alcohol, highwines, domestic liquors, pure spirits, and whisky, at owner's risk of leakage, and at an agreed valuation not exceeding $20 per brl; ashes, pot and pearl; bacon in casks or boxes; beans; barytes, beef, salted in hhds or brls; bones, in packages; bone black; candles, on manufacturers account; copper, pig or ore; coal, chain cables, cement; earth paints, extract bark; flax seed, fish, salted in casks, Grain—Corn, oats, barley, rye, and wheat, in bags or casks; grindstones, grease, garden roots; hominy, handspikes; hams and shoulders, in casks; heading, hoop-poles, hides, green; hair, hogs, and cattle's compressed; iron, bar, boiler, and pig; iron castings, heavy; lime, lead, pig; lead manufactured; lumber, lard, lath, mill feed, nails; oil, lard, red, in brls, or casks at owner's risk of leakage, unless otherwise agreed; oil cake, in casks or bags; onions; peas, plaster, paints, in casks and barrel; pork, salted, in hhds, brls, or boxes; pickles in brine; potatoes, phosphate of lime; salt, in brls; spelter, spikes; shot, in kegs; starch, on manufacturer's account; staves, shooks, stearine, spokes; stone, unwrought, slate flour; soap, on manufacturer's account; tallow; tobacco, in hhds and boxes, unmanufactured; straw paper and straw boards, in car loads; vinegar.

Articles not enumerated in the above list will be governed by the westward-bound classification, and articles not enumerated at all will be charged at the same rates as analogous articles.

The tariff rate is as follows:

RATES FROM CHICAGO TO (UNTIL CHANGED.)	First class, per 100 lbs.	Second class, per 100 lbs.	Third class, per 100 lbs.	Fourth class, per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls, & upwards.	Grain, in bulk.	Cured meats, in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.	Mill feed in bulk per 100 lbs.
Boston	$1.70	$1.35	$ .90	$ .60	$1.30	$ ...	$ ...	$ ...	$ ...
New York	1.60	1.25	.85	.56	1.10	.55	.65	.95	...
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore	1.50	1.15	.75	.50	1.00	.50	.60	.90	...
Wilmington, Del	1.50	1.15	.75	.50	1.00	.50	.60	...	...
Washington, D. C	1.60	1.15	.75	.50	1.00	...	...	...	...
Alexandria, Va	1.76	1.39	.93	.62	1.24	...	...	...	...
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, Bellaire	.90	.75	.45	.30	.60	.30	.35	...	.35
Wheeling	.95	.80	.50	.35	.70	.35	.40	...	...
Cleveland	.55	.45	.30	.22½	.45	.22½	.27½	...	...
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.90	.75	.45	.30	.60	.30	.35	...	...
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon	.60	.40	.30	.20	.40	.20	...	...	...
Kalamazoo and Allegan	.46	.37	.30	.17	.34	.17	...	...	...
Norfolk, Va	1.73	1.33	.89	.69	1.15	...	...	...	...
Wilmington, N. C	2.05	1.60	1.18	.76	1.36	...	...	...	...
Charleston, S. C	2.10	1.67	1.18	.77	1.54	...	...	...	...
Savannah, Ga	2.10	1.67	1.18	.75	1.49	...	...	...	...
Petersburg and Richmond	1.85	1.40	.95	.65	1.30	...	...	...	...

Singular Case of Trance.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

About six weeks ago Miss Crowell, a ward of Mrs. Pruyn, of Albany, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of that lady, and for a long time all efforts to discover her whereabouts were unavailing. An uncle of the young lady assisted Mrs. Pruyn in the search. He came westward, and, on reaching this city, fell in with a Cleveland man, who told him a remarkable story of a young lady who had been found on the stoop of his residence in a sort of trance, who had been sheltered, and who displayed a number of accomplishments, though still out of her mind. The description was sufficient clue, and the girl's uncle proceeded directly to Cleveland, where he found his long lost niece in the condition stated. She was suffering from aberration of mind. On being removed to her residence in Albany, a terrible fever set in and she has not yet recovered. Miss Crowell is 15 years of age, and was the daughter of a former Philadelphia merchant, from whom she inherited a large fortune.

LOVE AND LAUDANUM.

A Young Bostonian Attempts Suicide at the Briggs House.

Disappointment and Bad Liquor the Alleged Causes of the Rash Act.

The number of those whose passion exceeds their judgment, and whose folly is self-excused in the romance of childish sentiment, is increased in the advocacy and practice of one from the Hub. The chap who figures as the hero in this serio-comic-domestic drama, is a gentleman of more than ordinary culture and education, aged about 28 years, well formed, dark complexion, with dark eyes and dark mustache, his person attractive, and his manner winning. He is the son of one of the "best families" of Boston—the egotistic city of America. The earnest petition of his friends, made as a plea to save his family from the shame of his folly, only prevents the publication of his name.

The father of the young man is a retired merchant of Boston, and his family enjoy all the advantages and distinction that wealth, education, and culture can command. The inauguration of the drama was about three years ago. The hero was a commission merchant in Boston, in partnership with his brother, on capital advanced by the aged, venerable, and retired father, whose hopes of happiness in declining years were built upon the success of the scions of his house. For a season all went well with the young dealers in agricultural and animal products. But, unluckily, this hero turned from the shrine of Mammon to worship at the altar of Hymen, whence, being disappointed in his prayers, he worshiped at the shrine of Bacchus. He loved, and courted, and sued for the hand and heart of one of Boston's fair, spectacled maidens. For a brief season of charming courtship the suite thrived well, and the scion dreamt by day and night of a blissful life in wedded joy. But there came an obstacle. Said obstacle took the form and person of a more aged and more wealthy rival. It were useless to repeat the game that was played. Diamonds versus hearts, and hearts euchred, was the story and denouement. The sad result of disappointment was that the hero, in the role of a dejected suitor, fell from devotion to dissipation. In a brief quarter of a year he was placed in an insane asylum, with the delusive hope on the part of family and friends that the error in head being cured would heal the wound in heart. There he dwelt for several months, and reason resumed her sceptre and reigned with temporary sway.

When relieved, he devoted himself for a time to business, but the old infatuation returned, and wildly he sought the one whose worldly choice had wrecked his dream of life. Worldly, but honored and unstained, as the wife of another, she commanded the respect of the man whose love she had trifled with, and he again sought forgetfulness in the delirium of drink.

Some six weeks ago he came to this city, and became a guest at the Briggs House, Randolph street and Fifth avenue. He had money, and spent it freely. In the day time he kept closely to his room, and his roamings were at night. The shadow on his heart courted the darkness, illumined by the false glare of gas. The real he swapped for the artificial. In three weeks he spent $1,500, the sum he had drawn from his business firm on the eve of his departure from the staid city of cash. This money was spent mysteriously, for he seemed to have few acquaintances and no intimate friends. The worldly-wise may conjecture the disposition of funds not accounted for by those who know of his public life. A remittance from his brother restored his financial standing, and furnished the means to feed infatuation and folly. Then he suddenly disappeared, and for two weeks the room in the hotel, and the saloon and the gilded haunts he had known were deserted. One of the fair and frail from the latter-mentioned resorts was missing at the same time. A week ago he returned, and again took up his abode at the Briggs House. His habits were as before. By day he kept his room, and by night he sought the enticing glare of the saloons and *salons*. To the night clerk of the hotel (a gentleman who is so remarkably reticent that the writer could gain no information from him, though he diligently "pumped,") he communicated freely the story of his sad disappointment and fruitless worship. After the vain hope of drowning sorrow in the cup of dissipation, he returned to a consciousness of vanity, and resolved to end a life he fancied wrecked. Saturday night he took two or three large doses of laudanum, with the avowed intention of courting an intimate acquaintance with the spirit world. The doses were too many and too much, and nature assumed her sovereignty. The stomach refused to contain what impoverished and dethroned reason had furnished, and the impatient patient, in the vain attempt to cure heart-sickness, was made a realizing creature of bodily weakness. He threw up the dose, but not the disease. Yesterday morning he repeated the folly, with the again expressed purpose of joining the white-robed band in the fraternal communion of the hereafter.

Physicians were called, and last night this desponding scion of Boston's hopeful house was in a fair way to recover. Dispatches were sent to his family, and he is now guarded by those who promise to protect him until he is again returned to *mater familias*.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Grand Jury recommended that the County Jail be cleaned and whitewashed, a boon that will gladden the hearts of the inmates of this dreary abode.

The alarm from Box 361, at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire at No. 61 Liberty street, in a cottage occupied by M. Flavin. Loss $100. Fully insured.

The officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will go on an excursion to Lake Kampeska, the terminus of the Winona & St. Paul Branch, to-day. The train will leave the Canal street depot this morning at 8 o'clock.

Joseph Palmer, William Luth, and Noah Palmer, were arrested by Officers Bretzka and Lewis for breaking into a house on Union, near Lake street, on Saturday, and removing therefrom every article of value. The stolen property was nearly all recovered at the "Inter-Ocean Saloon."

Two or three repetitions of the Saturday night lager-beer saloon murder, coupled with the developments expected from the trial of the cause Maher v. Farwell, will not have a very improving effect upon the anti-Sunday law, anti-12-o'clock ordinance, anti-gambling-house-pulling Superintendent-of-Police movement of Messrs. Hesing and O'Hara.

"Dennis Reardon and lady, at home, corner of Indiana and Peoria streets, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening." Such was the information that John McMan and lady received. They responded to it promptly. When the parties came together they fought about no one knows what. Dennis closed the difficulty by laying a brick upon John's nose, breaking down the bridge of that useful member. Doctor Thibido repaired the fallen span, and both men were locked up in the Union Street Police Station.

Chapin & Gore are making an alteration in their picture-gallery. The old picture of the Hon. C. B. Farwell showing his five-ace hand to Long John Wentworth is to be erased, and a recently-exposed event commemorated by a painting of the Congressman playing Heathen Chinee upon unfortunate Hugh Maher. The background will be occupied by a picture of the late Trussell's faro-bank, and an allegorical representation of the partition by Charley's other associates of that $80,000 property.

At 7 o'clock last Saturday night, Officer Reardon found a young man lying in the gutter on South Water street, between Clark and Dearborn, covered with blood and unconscious. Upon being brought to his senses, he said that as he was proceeding home from his work, he met several employes of a tobacco factory, which is located near the Rush street bridge. He asked one of them for a chew of tobacco, which request was received as an insult, and was responded to by several heavy blows from a slung-shot. The poor fellow was taken to his home, at the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, where a physician pronounced his wounds to be not serious.

Since that very useful, not to say valuable, portion of the community, euphemistically termed "the sports," and in English "the gamblers," has been taught that the police are not to be terrified into letting them retain their gambling implements, they have become desperate. As each faro-table has been subjected to the muscle of the department armed with a hatchet, their spirits have sunk lower and lower. At last one of them has hit upon a plan. One of the tables in one of the gambling hells contains a torpedo, so constructed as to explode as soon as struck. Now let this be introduced into every table, and the gamblers compelled at the muzzle of the pistol to destroy their own tables, and the community would be purified. It is rather a dangerous thing to have a torpedo in the table. If it should go off, it would certainly "bust the bank."

AN ARMY OF EDITORS.

All the Prominent Journalists of the Lone Star State at the Grand Pacific—What They Did Yesterday and Will Do To-Day.

An unexpected flood of editors, comprising all the principal journalists of the State of Texas, accompanied by a few unprofessional friends, poured into the Grand Pacific Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning, and their spokesman announced that they were here for the purpose of satisfying themselves that Chicago was really the most marvelous city on the face of the earth, as they had been told. They registered their names under the heading, "Texas Press Excursion," as follows:

Will H. Lawrence, *Epitomist*, Fort Worth; J. J. Barton, New Orleans *Picayune*; A. R. Parsons, Austin *Farmer*; W. N. Bryant, Waco *Register*; E. B. Jennings, Greenville *Herald*; Henry M. Taylor, San Antonio *Express*; J. Chambers, Liberty *Observer*; J. S. Stewart, Hemstead *Messenger*; T. H. Brown, Sherman *Democrat*; J. M. Thurmond, Dallas *Herald*; Bennett, *Texas Democrat*, Griswold; W. McCulloch, Denison; Joe Perry, Denison; John B. Dale, Waxahachie *Democrat*; J. B. Hart and family, Texas; Jake W. Levy, *Enquirer*; W. H. Langford, Decatur *Guard*; William Hanoy, Sherman *Patriot*; L. H. Leggett, Denison *Journal*; G. A. Cutler and wife, Denison *Journal*; Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Sherman; W. T. Gass, Bonham *News*; A. B. Norton, Dallas; Mrs. N. Anderson, Dallas; Capt. J. Lancaster, Austin *Ranger*; Stanley Welsh, Austin; C. E. Van Horn, Dallas; S. A. Posey, Austin; A. L. Darnoll and wife, Sherman *Patriot*; Thomas J. Crooks and wife, Sherman *Courier*; Mrs. S. Butler, Sherman; W. H. Lewis, Paris *Press*; W. J. Swain, Clarksville *Times*; F. O. Booner, Pilot Point; M. Whillain and family and Mrs. Goodwin, Galveston *News*; James W. Golledge, Waco *Advance*; W. B. Moore, Denison *New South*; Fred W. Miner and C. Mitchell, Paris *Chartist*; Charles D. Morse, Clarksville *Standard*; H. C. Hunt, Tyler *National Index*; I. M. Morphis, Austin; T. A. E. Evans, Texas; A. E. Dodson, Gainsville *Gazette*; C. G. Vogel, Houston *Gazette*; J. Darr, Jr., Sherman; Albert B. Bowman, Texas; B. C. Murray, Denison *News*; Charles H. Wilson, Denison *New South*; A. L. Nicholson, *Lone Star*; Jesse W. Best and family, Sherman; H. Tong, Denison *News*; J. H. Brown, Texas; Seth Gould, Sherman; J. H. Bingham, McKinney; W. H. Henry and wife, Sherman.

After enjoying a needed rest of a few hours, and satisfying their inner wants, the party were taken on a carriage-ride to Hyde Park, Mr. David A. Gage doing the honors. He explained all about our "inexhaustible resources," "grand commercial position at the head of a chain of inland seas," etc., etc., and was gratified to hear the Texans remark that, if everything he told them could be substantiated, we were without doubt wonderful people. They enjoyed the ride very much, and were none the less pleased with the elegant supper to which they sat down on their return. The visitors will probably retrace their steps to St. Louis this evening, but before they go they will be taken through the city and favored with a glimpse of Chicago at work.

SPRING CHICKENS.

How Mr. Fischer Was Induced to Furnish the Money with Which to Lay in a Supply of Birds for a Ship.

Mr. Fischer is the humble proprietor of an humble grocery store at No. 188 Third avenue. He has not done such a flourishing business as would enable him to look calmly on a customer with a heavy order or a well-filled pocket-book, and, when two men drove up to his place at an early hour yesterday morning in an express wagon, and told him that they wanted the full of it of groceries for a ship about to sail on a voyage, he was so taken by surprise as to be absolutely speechless for some moments. Recovering himself, he proceeded to fill the order, and when he got through his shelves looked as if an army of burglars had gone through them. Just as the men were preparing to remove the groceries to the wagon, it occurred to one of them that the vessel could not leave port without chickens; the gentlemanly sailors, he thought, would sadly miss the delicacies which thronged the generous boards of their North Water street hotels, and would perhaps become mutinous unless soothed by tender wish-bones and mild chicken broth. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he turned to Mr. Fischer's store and examined its interior with great care for chickens, but not a chicken could he see. Then he told Mr. Fischer that the vessel could not risk a voyage without a full supply of the last spring's crop of those pleasant birds. Mr. Fischer said he had not kept any lately, because he had no call for them, and they were apt to emit anything but a fragrant perfume if detained in the store too long. The man inquired if chickens were kept for sale anywhere in the neighborhood, and, as Mr. Fischer seemed to think he could scare up a few, he handed him a $500 note with instructions to purchase every inanimate think that wore a bill in that section of the city. The astonished grocery man said he could not get any change for such big money, and, under the circumstances, it would take quite a long time to get the chickens. The man looked annoyed, but he would not allow the delay to upset the thoughtful and considerate plans which he had laid for the gratification of the feeble mariners' dainty palates. "Have you got $10?" said he to Mr. Fischer. "I have," said the latter. "Lend it to me," said the man, "and I will find some chickens. When we return for the groceries I will pay you back." Mr. Fischer gave him the money, and the two men started in the wagon after the fowls. They had not returned up to a late hour last night, and it is generally believed now that they really did not want the chickens or the groceries at all. It took Mr. Fischer the greater part of the day to rearrange his shelves, and he cannot explain for the life of him why a man with a $500 bill should act so mean. Perhaps he didn't examine the bill closely. He should have thought of that. It may have been one of those celebrated counterfeits.

CROPS—THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Within the past two weeks I have traveled over the greater part of Champaign County, the Eastern part of Piatt, and the Northern part of Douglas, and will briefly give your readers the benefit of my observations as to crops and prospects.

A very large part of last year's corn-crop is still in first hands. Especially is this true in case of holders who are not forced to sell to meet maturing or matured obligations; and very many men who would otherwise be forced to sell are borrowing money of the banks at ruinous rates to meet their obligations, and are holding their corn in anticipation of higher prices. The present prospect would almost seem to justify this speculation, which, as a rule, would prove highly disastrous. Quite a large area, that last year produced from 40 to 80 bushels per acre, is this year idle. Thousands of acres will be materially damaged, or entirely ruined, by the autumn-frosts; and the crop may be safely estimated as less than one-half an average yield. True, you occasionally see a field that promises a fair average yield, but such sights are very rare.

The breadth of oats sown compares more favorably with former years, but the yield was very light, and cannot be rated above half a crop.

Flax and rye are grown in limited quantities, and are noted fair.

Broom-corn is light; the brush short and of inferior quality.

Winter-wheat was of average yield and medium quality. For the past two years, it has paid the producer better than corn, and is being more extensively sown this fall than heretofore.

Fruit is very scarce, especially apples.

Many of our largest and best farmers are getting their land in grass, and several with whom I conversed on this subject—men who have been turning their attention in this direction for several years—informed me that their pasture and meadow land had not failed, during the past four or five years, to net them from $4 to $6 per acre each year. And the farmers generally seem to be learning this fact: that, to make their farms productive and pay an interest on investments, they must have greater diversity of crops than heretofore, and give them better and more careful culture.

The Farmers' Movement has a tendency in this direction. They are brought together; they compare plans, and devise ways and means; and the result is, they read, think and improve. This, I fear, is the only real benefit they will derive from it. Every political demagogue, every disappointed office-seeker,—in short, all the political "dead-beats" and "shysters,"—in the country, who can possibly squeeze into a Grange, are there, and are the most violent champions of labor and the laboring classes. It may be uncharitable to charge them with having an eye single for spoils; but then we are assured, on good authority, that, where the carcass is, thither are the ravens gathered together.

This class of men are a curse in society, and in every organization with which they are connected, and they are to-day plotting for the capture of the farmers; and, if they do not succeed, it will be the first time in the political history of this country that failure could be truthfully inscribed on their banner. They are to-day, and have been for the past fifty years, the leading and guiding element in the administration of the affairs of this Government, and we were never more under their control than at the present time.

Where, then, is our boasted freedom? It is a disgusting farce,—an insulting lie.

What the farmers want, most of all, is honest men in office, without regard to their occupation. They want men in Congress who are capable, honest, upright, not only politically, but morally and socially; men who will favor wise and just legislation for the whole country at large; men who have the moral courage to defend the right and combat the wrong, and who will not betray their trust in the hope of personal gain, and then try to lie out of it when found out.

A reduction of the tariff, placing it upon a strictly revenue basis, should be the first measure adopted by Congress, and would afford relief, not only to the farmer, but to every consumer in the land. We want no protection for the moneyed aristocrat, at the expense of the laboring man. Equal and exact justice to all, can do no injustice to any. Give the farmer this, which is his just due, and, if he follows it with intelligent labor, coupled with rigid economy, his success is assured. The burdens under which the producing millions of this country have been groaning will soon vanish. Debt,—that greatest of all monopolies,—under which they have been held powerless, will be lifted; the comforts and even luxuries, of life will flow in; and they will be prepared to assume the position to which they aspire, and to which intelligent labor is entitled. B.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Great Law-Suit at Hartford.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11, 1873.

The suit of the United States v. The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others will be resumed in this city on Tuesday. Before we enter upon the case in detail, it would be well to take a birdseye view of the matter as it now stands.

The exposures by the press of the Credit Mobilier and other fraudulent enterprises, a year ago, led Congress to appoint a committee of investigation. The result of their investigation was to confirm the charges made by the press, and also to cause the passage of a special act with a view to this case, which is found in the General Statutes for last session, under the head of Department of Justice, Sec. 4.

The pith of the act is, that the Attorney-General shall cause a suit in equity to be brought against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all persons who may have received stock or bonds of the said Company which shall not have been paid for in full in money. The bill further provides that "Said suit may be brought *in the Circuit Court in any Circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit.* Decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendant, without awaiting the final determination of the cause against other parties. The Court where said cause is pending may make such orders and decrees, and issue such process, as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or the representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act. On filing the bill, writs of subpœna may be issued by said Court against any parties defendant, *which writ shall run into any District*, and shall be served, as other like process, by the Marshal of such District. . . . . The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation."

Right here comes the question of the constitutionality of the act under which this mammoth suit is brought. According to the ordinary course of law in the United States Circuit Court, a person living without a given District cannot be compelled to answer to a bill in equity within that District; and a goodly number of the defendants, not living within the District of Connecticut, have filed demurrers upon the ground or non-jurisdiction. However, the bill in equity was brought, and a ponderous bill it is, too.

It was filed in the Court on the 27th day of last May, and 176 subpœnas were issued, 160 odd having been returned at the present writing. The defendants were allowed till the 1st of August to file their answers. Different parties of the defense are differently represented by counsel. The Hon. Aaron F. Perry, Thomas A. Jenckes, and J. Hubley Ashton appear for the Government. The immediate issue now before the Court is the motion to dismiss, which will be argued by the senior counsel for the Government, the Hon. A. F. Perry, and by Judge Curtis for the general defense. Should the Court overrule the demurrers, motions, etc., as is altogether probable, it will be necessary for the prosecution to take evidence to establish the bill; and it is not until this has been gone through with, and judgment rendered against the defense, that any arguments can be heard or any decision reached touching the constitutionality of the act under which the suit is brought; and that decision is liable, of course, to upset the whole affair; so we see how difficult a thing to handle is a powerful railroad monopoly.

The case will be tried before Judge Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, and Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, District Judge. Circuit Judge, the Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, will not attend, according to present reports.

AN ISLAND DISCOVERED.

An Island of Eleven Acres in Lake Minnetonka Overlooked by Government Surveyors—A Guano Island at That—Shall Home Industry Be Protected?

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

When the United States surveyors, years ago, run the division lines on the land around Lake Minnetonka, they "meandered" the shores of the lake across Section 36, one of the "school sections in Town 117, Range 24—being at the southeast corner of the southwest town of Hennepin-County, on the south shore of the lake, and bordering on Scott County—and platted the section is a fractional one, not including an island of eleven acres which is within the section-lines extended. The late State Auditor accordingly, in one of his settlements with the United States Land Department, accepted other lands as indemnity for the fractional section. But an enterprising squatter, a closer observer than the surveyors, some years ago discovered the island and made claim to the same by right of squatter's law, and has held possession of the same ever since. This season a gentleman from Kentucky, in cruising about the lake, discovered this same island and sought to buy it. How to obtain title became at once a question of interest both to the squatter and to the Kentucky gentleman who proposes to buy him out. They have brought the matter to the attention of the present State Auditor, who has taken steps to secure a patent for the island from the United States in indemnity for some other fractional section, which obtained, the squatter can purchase of the State and convey the island, with clear title, to the Kentuckian.

It is singular that so large an island, of the beauty and value this is described to possess, should have been so overlooked by the surveyors, but a more singular fact is that a considerable part of the island is covered with a deposit of guano, evidencing that it has been a favorite resort of the innumerable birds which visit the lake every year. The deposit is not as thick as those found on the guano islands of the Pacific, but the material is the same and fully as strong. The inevitable conclusion of all who have heard of this deposit is that the Kentucky gentleman has an eye to profit as well as beauty and a summer home. The query is, will he try to start a trade in the fertilizer in Minnesota, or will he seek a market for it in Virginia and the East? And another query suggested by the thinness of the deposit is, whether our native birds are able to compete with the pauper birds of South America? If not, put a protection on guano—provided the Kentucky gentleman will divide his profits with some of the friends of protection to American industry.

Arrival of Arch in Canada.

Quebec (Sept. 9) Correspondence of the New York World.

Mr. Joseph Arch arrived here by the steamer Caspian from Liverpool on Saturday last. He is accompanied by Mr. Arthur Clayden, of Farrington, Berks, one of the Conservative Committee of the Union, and Mr. Henry Taylor, the Secretary of the Association. Mr. Arch is in good health, and prior to his visiting New York and making a tour through the principal agricultural districts of the United States will spend a few weeks in Canada, with a view of ascertaining the condition of the agricultural classes here. He will be invited to speak at various places on the labor question as existing in his country and Ireland, in connection with the gentlemen who accompany him. His visit to America is for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether the condition of the agricultural laborer of England and Ireland can be improved by emigration. If he arrives at the conclusion that such will be the case, as the leader and President of the Association to which he belongs, he will take immediate steps to carry out this object. Mr. Arch appears to well understand the question he has at issue and the object of his mission. He left his friends in Europe with the idea of staying five years, should he see that the country offered advantages which could not be obtained from the English farmer of the present day. Speaking of his visit to Ireland just previous to his leaving for Canada, Mr. Arch said he could hardly have believed the utterly miserable condition of the Irish people engaged in agricultural pursuits. He complained greatly of Queen Victoria, so far as her treatment of the agricultural laborers employed by her is concerned. They had petitioned her to increase their wages to 17 shillings per week, but she had refused. If the people who lived at ease and the gentlemen farmers did not open their eyes at once, and see that these men were fairly compensated, in a short time there would not be found men enough to till the ground, even if good wages and homes were then offered, for the people would go to a country where they could be freemen, and their labor duly appreciated.

DEATHS.

GIROLD—In this city, Sept. 12, Alphonsie Frenier, beloved wife of Charles Girold, aged 28 years.

Funeral to take place from the residence of E. Bouchard, 438 Centre-av., Monday at 9 a. m. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

BUTLER—On Sunday, Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 108 Brown-st., after a prolonged illness, Mr. Walter Butler, aged 45 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MAGGILLWRAY—Sept. 14, Aurther Spencer, infant son of E. K. and Laura Maggillwray, aged 3 months and 5 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day, Monday, from his late residence, 29 Cottage-place. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

☞ Toronto and Ottawa, Canada, papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

Two Dwelling Houses and Lots
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, corner of West Jackson-st. and California-av.

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,
No. 1133 West Jackson-st., corner California-av., with lot 32 by 125 feet. The house is now having been just completed, contains 9 rooms, closets, and pantry.

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling,
On Adams-st., just east of California-av., with lot 25 by 125 feet. The house contains 8 rooms, closets, and pantries, built with a view to the accommodation of two families.
Terms of sale easy. For particulars see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE
AT
884 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m.
At Dwelling No. 884 Wabash-av., we shall sell the entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Beds, Bedding, etc.
Also a first-class Steinway Piano.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Phaetons, Buggies, and Harness
At auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF
Ready-Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Wool and Cassimere Hats, Dry Goods, Umbrellas, etc., etc., AT AUCTION, on Thursday, Sept. 18, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUMBOLDT PARK
48 RESIDENCE LOTS
IN
Peugeot's Subdivision
OF THE
North half of Block 3, in Borden's Subdivision of the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, 40, 13,
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 18, at 3 o'cl'k, in Room 2, Hawley's Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.
12 Lots fronting on California-av.,
24 Lots fronting on Fairfield-av.,
12 Lots fronting on Washtenaw-av.,
South of Courtland-st., north of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, only half a block from depot, cor. of California & Bloomingtoh-avs. This property is located a few blocks east of the Boulevard, and only two blocks north of Humboldt Park, and is regarded as desirable as any in this vicinity. It is accessible by Milwaukee Plank Road and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
TERMS: One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
DRY GOODS.
REGULAR SALE
On Tuesday Morning, Sept. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
Consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Custom-Made Clothing, Hosiery, &c., &c.
Cloth and Silk Hats, Fur Caps, &c., &c.
Gents' Plain and Fancy Overshirts, Cardigan Jackets, and Merino Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Shawls, Collars and Dress Trimmings.
Gents' Fine White Shirts, Scarfs, Ties & Bows
25,000 Choice Cigars. An invoice of Cavalry and Infantry Pants, to close.
And at 11 o'clock—160 Rolls Ingrain and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock,
SPECIAL SALE of Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Express Wagons, extra fine Double and Single Harness. Also, a Large Stock of Elegant Plated Ware.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

By H. B. GALPIN.
AUCTION SALE.
Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the morning of that day, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to wit:
Block No. three (3) in Watson, Tower & Davis' Subdivision of the west half the northwest quarter of Section No. six (6), Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range No. fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; said premises being located in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
The sale will take place on the premises above mentioned, and an abstract of the title of said premises may be seen and examined at the office of Mattocks & Mason, No. 523 Wabash-av.
THOMAS HENRY, Seller.
H. B. GALPIN,
Deputy Sheriff of Cook County, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
POSTPONEMENT!
1182 WABASH-AV.,
NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
Elegant Marble-Front Residence,
LOT, AND BARN,
Will positively be sold AT AUCTION, without reserve,
Monday Morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clk,
ON THE PREMISES.
Should the weather be unpleasant, the sale will take place in the dining-room of the house.
Two-story and Basement, with Mansard Roof, 11 rooms, besides Bath-room, Store-room, and Closets, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x181 feet to 14-foot alley, with good two-story Brick Barn. First-class property in every respect. Terms of sale: Purchaser to assume incumbrance of $3,000 due June 1, 1874, and $3,000 due June 1, 1875, with 8 per cent interest, payable annually. Balance cash. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. For information apply to A. C. ODELL, Room 18, No. 122 Dearborn-st., or to
ELISON & FOSTER,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

Great Auction Sale
OF
65 RESIDENCE LOTS
SITUATED ON
Wahpanseh-av. or Thirty-seventh-st., Wallace-st., and Lowe-av.,
On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 16,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
On the Ground.
These lots are two blocks east of Halsted-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts., ¼ mile north of the city limits, and near the great Union Stock Yards. Wahpanseh-av., one of the finest avenues in the city, passes through the centre of the property. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago has purchased fifteen lots near Wahpanseh-av., and will soon erect a church and school upon them. Dummy trains over the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad and horse cars, which are within 5 minutes' walk of the property, with good sidewalks all the way, afford ready transit to all parts of the city. Esplanade and Emerald-avs., next west to Dashiell-st., will soon be supplied with water, and negotiations are being made for laying an 8-inch water-pipe from Dearborn-st. to Halsted-st. on Wahpanseh-av., thus affording an abundant supply of water to residents in this locality. Those wishing for homes or a good investment should buy one or more of these lots, as they will surely increase in value.
Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot.
TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash within 30 days, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest, payable annually. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot at time of sale.
A special free train will start from the P., Ft. W. & C. depot, corner of Madison and Canal-st., at 2½ o'clock, on the day of sale, stopping at all stations for the accommodation of those attending the sale. The mammoth tent will also be erected on the ground. For plats and information apply to
ELISON & FOSTER,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

No. 1036 PRAIRIE-AV.
GENTEEL
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday Morning, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

No. 119 South Green-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock.
The entire furniture of house 119 South Green-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, and Bedding, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plated Ware, Table Linen, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc. Sale peremptory, owner declining housekeeping.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION,
IN
WINNETKA,
The Hudson River Property of Chicago.
130
Beautiful Grove Lots,
Located on and near the Lake Shore,
40 to 90 feet above the Lake,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873, on the Ground.
This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, unobstructed access to the Lake, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.
Almost the entire Lake Shore, from Chicago to Lake Forest, is now held at speculative prices, and, as the amount of such property is limited, AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to all who desire a Lake-view residence to obtain one at a reasonable and moderate price.
The village of Winnetka is situated about 12 miles from the city, on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the Lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine, fresh air, make it the most desirable of suburban towns, for residence. The population is nearly 1,000, and rapidly increasing. A large number of houses are being built this season, and important improvements are contemplated.
Winnetka has good Schools, an Academy conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University, with buildings worth $25,000. It has good Stores and Markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the County on and near the Lake Shore. A site has been secured for a fine Hotel. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. New York has its Hudson River and Staten Island resorts, Philadelphia its Chesapeake Bay and Cape May, and the high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes, bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the [illegible]
Most Desirable Suburban Property Near Chicago.
The Railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily.
Title to Property Perfect. Abstracts of Title Furnished.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 10 days.
A LUNCH will be served on the ground.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at [illegible] p. m. on day of sale.
Further information and plats of the property can be had of C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
AUCTION SALE
OF
First-Class Residence Property
IN HYDE PARK,
Fronting on Oak-st., between Madison and Kimbark-avs.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1873, at 3½ o'clock,
ON THE GROUNDS.
That elegant residence property in Hyde Park, on Oak-st., between Madison and Kimbark-avs., belonging to the Hon. C. M. Cady, has a beautiful south front, and is only four blocks from the station, with sewerage, stone walks, &c., making it one of the most desirable [illegible] for residence in the vicinity of Chicago ever offered at auction. The lots are 25x125 feet.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
A free train will leave the Ill. Cent. R. R. depot at 3 o'clock on the day of the sale, to accommodate those wishing to attend. Plats and further particulars can be obtained at our office.
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
125 Washington-st.